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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
AND THE
DIRECTOR
OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FOR THE
PERIOD JULY 1, 1973 TO JUNE 30, 1974



PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

Governor John C. West, *Ex-officio*

Chairman, Hon. Richard A. Palmer, 1978 Florence*

Vice-Chairman, Mr. Norman Kirkland, 1979 Bamberg

Secretary, Mr. W. M. Cromley, Jr., 1976 Saluda

Member, Mr. Charles C. Moore, 1974 Spartanburg

Member, Mr. C. E. Watkins, 1975 Camden

Member, Mrs. Louis E. Condon, 1977 Mount Pleasant

* After serving a term of 15 years on the Board of Corrections, 14 years of which were in the capacity of Chairman, Mr. Richard A. Palmer passed away October 29, 1974. In November, 1974, Mr. Norman Kirkland was elected Chairman, Mr. W. M. Cromley, Jr., Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Louis E. Condon, Secretary. Mr. E. N. Ziegler was appointed by Governor West as a new board member

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

Director	William D. Leeke
Executive Assistant	Sterling Beckman
Director, Division of Inspections	Gilbert S. Friday
Public Information Specialist	Sam E. McCuen
Chief Investigator	Harvey Townsend
Investigator	Johnnie Dyer
Legal Advisor	William C. Lucius
Ombudsman	Larry C. Batson
Deputy Director for Administration	Hubert M. Clements
Director, Division of Planning and Research ..	Hugh H. Riddle
Director, Division of Management Information Services—	
	James H. DuBose, Jr.
Director, Division of Correctional Industries ..	Charles Chandler
Director, Division of Finance and Budget ..	E. Heyward Cooper
Director, Division of Personnel Administration ..	James A. Wrenn
Director, Division of Staff Development	William T. Cave
Deputy Director for Operations	Charles A. Leath
Director, Division of Classification	George Martin, III
Director, Division of Regional Operations ..	Jesse W. Strickland
Director, Division of Construction and Engineering ..	John Potts
Director, Division of Support Services	Fred W. Atkinson
Director, OSHA/WC/ACE	James C. Willis
Deputy Director for Program Services	Paul I. Weldon
Director, Division of Educational Services ...	James H. DuBose
Director, Division of Health Services	Fred Kirkpatrick
Director, Division of Youthful Offender Services—	
	David I. Morgan
Director, Division of Community Services—	
	Thomas A. Wham
Director, Division of Treatment Services	Jerry Salisbury

NOTE: Although this report provides information pertaining to the fiscal year 1974, position titles and incumbents listed for organization and facilities are current as of February, 1975.

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Central Correctional Institution, Warden Joe R. Martin
Reception and Evaluation Center, Superintendent ... Edsel Taylor
Maximum Detention Retraining Center, Administrative Assistant—

Ken McKellar

Manning Correctional Institution, Warden Samuel Goodwin

Walden Correctional Institution, Warden Robert M. Stevenson

Goodman Correctional Institution, Warden Joel T. Wade

Women's Correctional Center, Warden Margaret A. Taylor

Wateree River Correctional Institution, Warden .. Jerald J. Thames

MacDougall Youth Correction Center, Superintendent .. L. J. Allen

Coastal Community Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—

Olin Turner

Watkins Pre-Release Center, Superintendent Jerry D. Spigner

Mid-State Community Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—

William F. Farrell

Catawba Community Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—

R. B. Ward

Savannah River Community Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—

George Roof

Appalachian Correctional Region:

Regional Correctional Administrator Charles A. Livesay

Givens Youth Correction Center, Superintendent—

William D. Catoe

Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—

John A. Lark

New Prospect Correctional Center, Supervisor J. R. Seay

Duncan Correctional Center, Supervisor Dean Parris

Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—

Ronald L. Hamby

Hillcrest Correctional Center, Supervisor ... Wardell Epps, Jr.

Intake Service Center, Supervisor W. E. Saylor

Travelers Rest Correctional Center, Supervisor ... Fred Smith

Oaklawn Correctional Center, Supervisor—

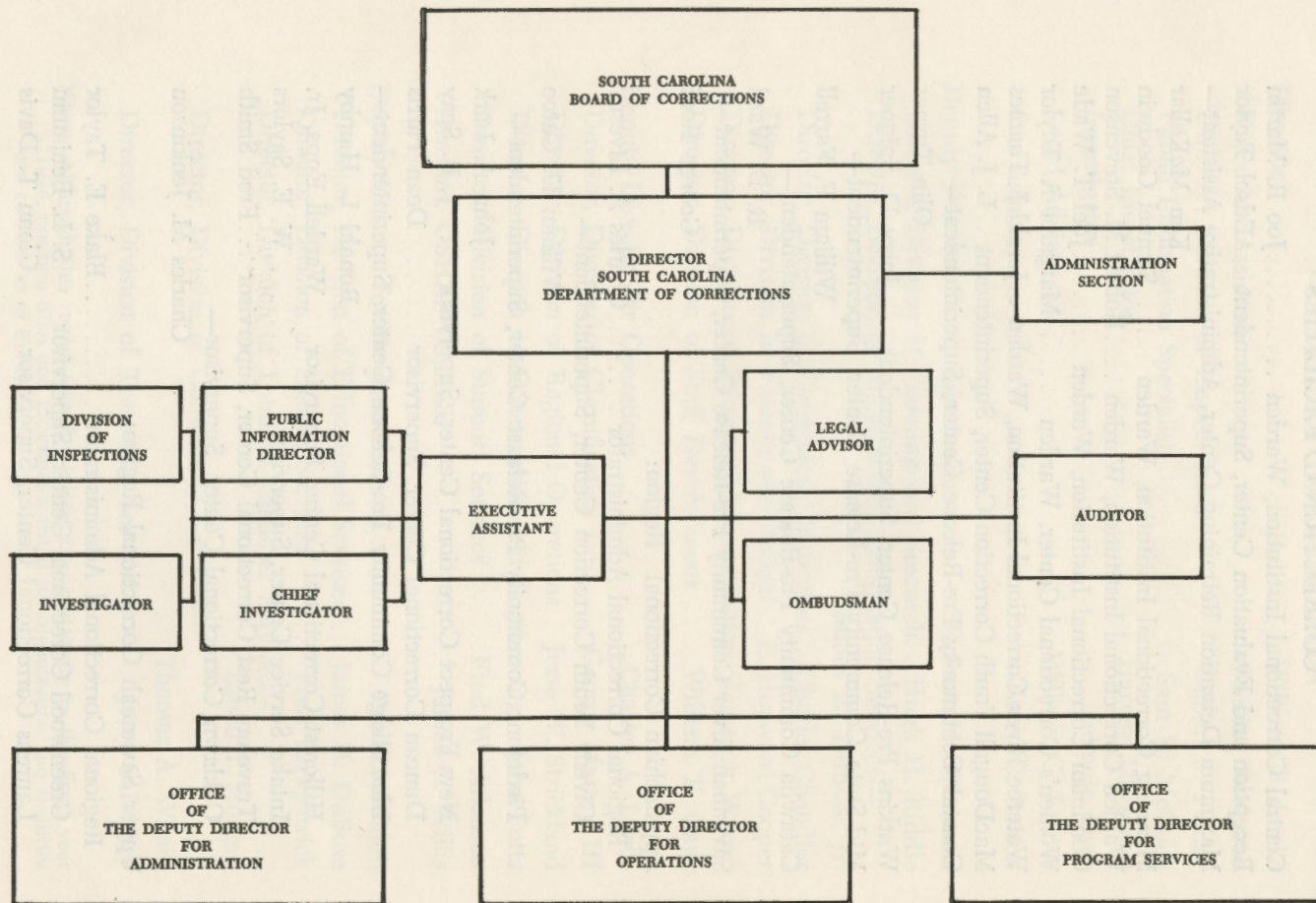
Charles M. Jenkinson

Upper Savannah Correctional Region:

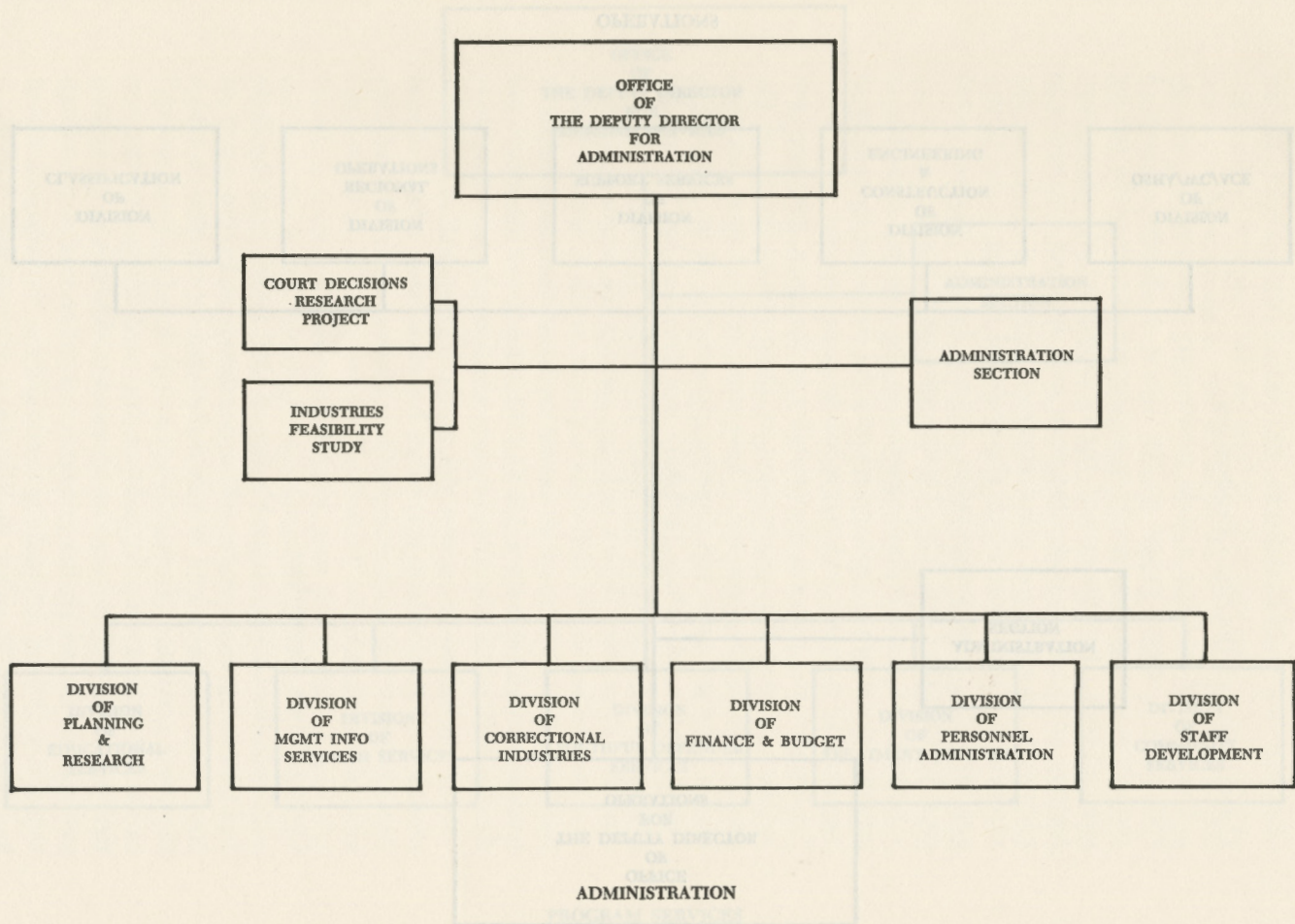
Regional Correctional Administrator Blake E. Taylor

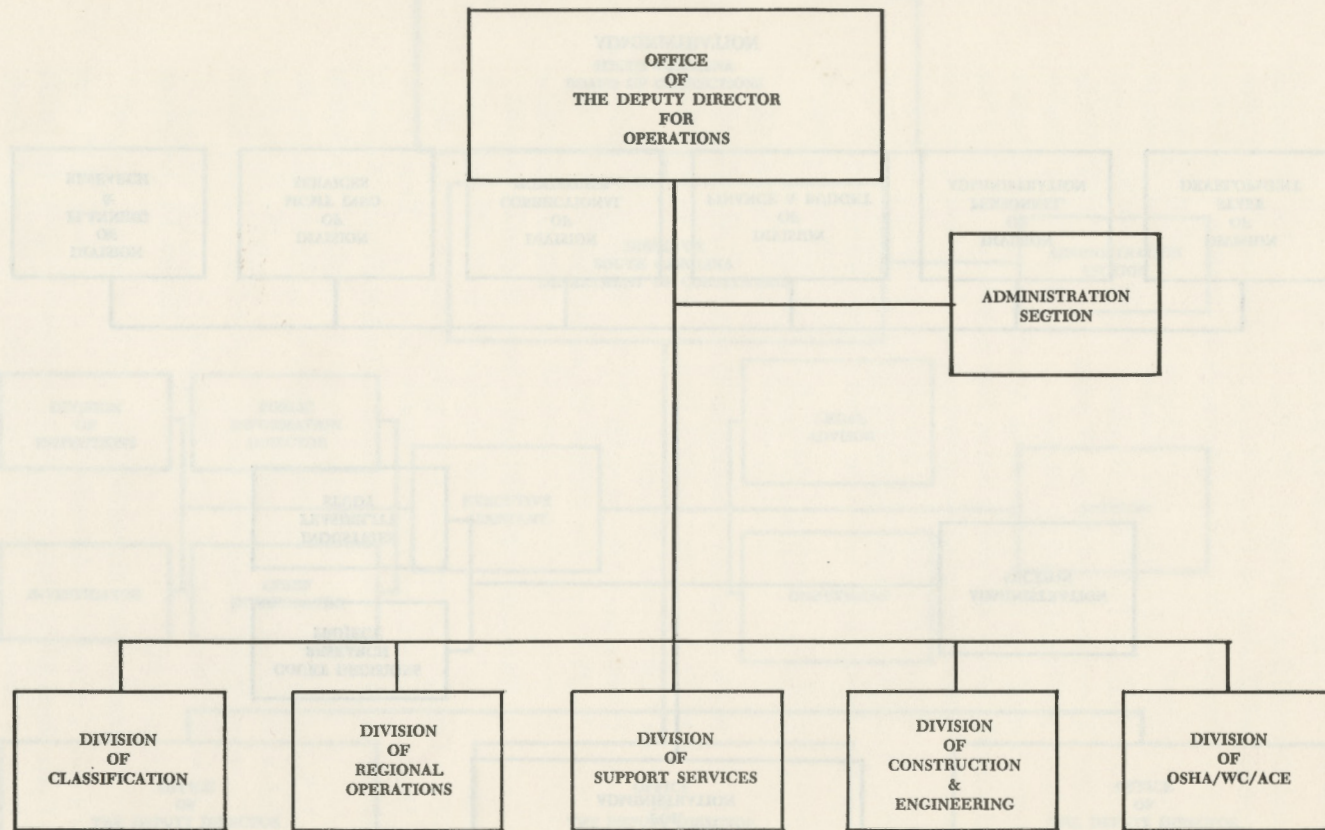
Greenwood Correctional Center, Supervisor S. L. Benjamin

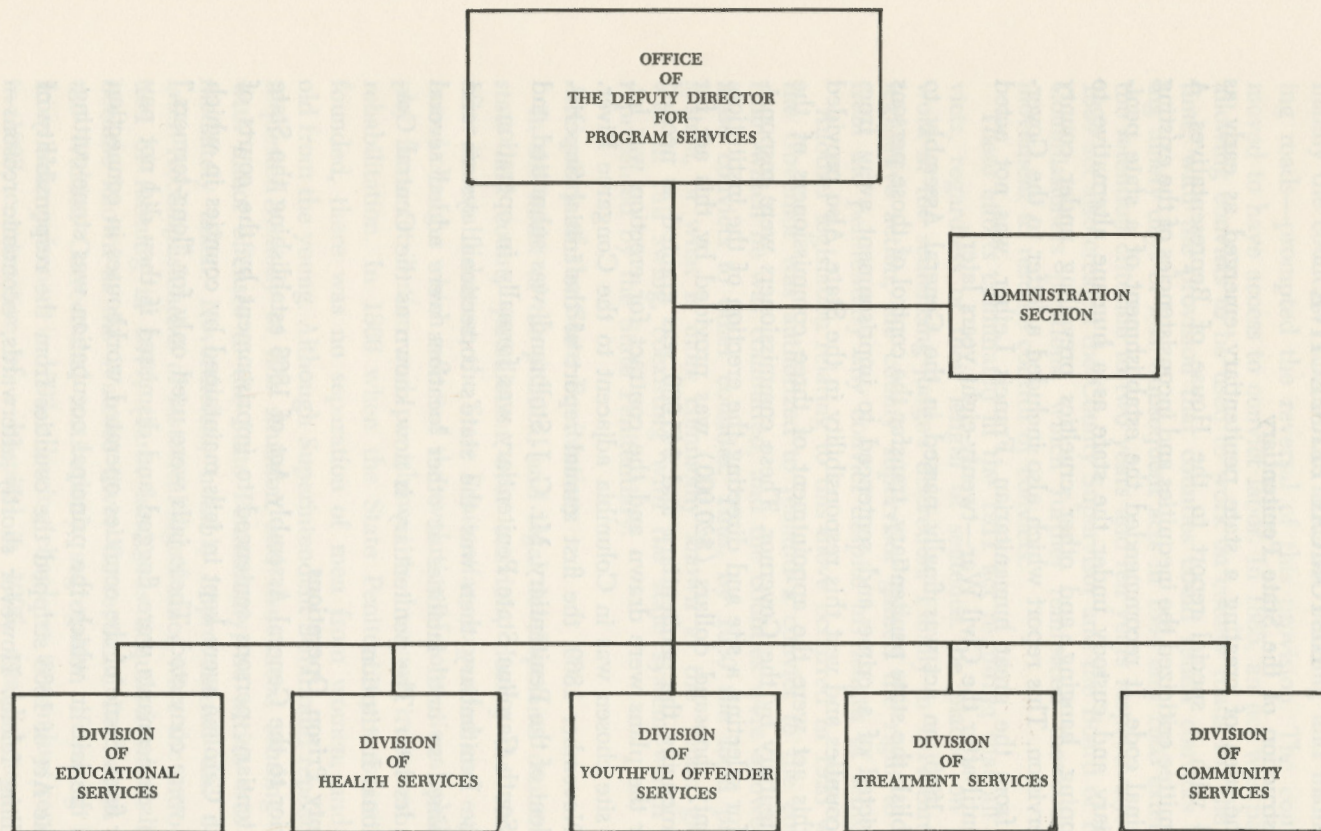
Laurens Correctional Center, Supervisor Glenn T. Davis



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HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Construction of the State Penitentiary

The idea of creating a state penitentiary emerged as early as 1838 with a special report to the House of Representatives. A committee criticized the inequities and inconsistencies of the existing criminal code. It recommended the establishment of a state penitentiary and custody under the state as a humane alternative to whipping, hanging, and other cruelties prevailing under county supervision. This report which also included a letter to the Governor from the great humanitarian, Francis Leiber, was not acted on until after the Civil War—twenty-eight years later;

In 1866, an act was finally passed in the General Assembly to establish the state penitentiary, transfer the control of those persons convicted of a crime and sentenced to imprisonment away from the counties and vest this responsibility in the State. Also provided by this act were the appointment of three commissioners of the penitentiary by the Governor. These commissioners were responsible for selecting a site and directing the erection of the institution. Twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) was provided by this act for commencing the penitentiary and \$45,000 was granted as needed after the plans were drawn and the contract for erection was let. The site chosen was in Columbia adjacent to the Congaree River. By November 1869, the first annual report of the initial Superintendent of the Penitentiary, Mr. C. J. Stolbrand, was submitted and the South Carolina State Penitentiary was formally in operation.

The Penitentiary then was the state's correctional system and remained so until facilities at other locations were added several decades later. The penitentiary is now known as the Central Correctional Institution.

County Prison Operations

Prior to the General Assembly Act of 1866 establishing the State Penitentiary, persons sentenced to imprisonment by the courts of South Carolina were kept in jails maintained by counties in which they were convicted. These jails were used only for "long-termers," as misdemeanants were flogged and dismissed if they did not pay their fines. Some of the counties operated workhouses in connection with the jails in which the principal occupation was stone-cutting.

The Act of 1866 stripped the counties from the responsibility of handling felons. However shortly afterwards, economic reasons—

mainly the counties' demand for labor for building and maintaining roads—prompted the reversal of this provision. The counties moved to have access to convict labor. In 1885, an act was passed allowing convicts to be used to work on county roads for the first time, with the provision that counties could retain convicts serving ninety days or less. Subsequent acts in 1894 and 1903 extended the retention criterion to two years and ten years respectively. The 1894 act also created the County Supervisor and the Board of Road Commissioners positions, which further reinforced the counties' movement to resume control of convicts.

These efforts culminated in the 1911 act requiring that all convicts, regardless of their length of sentence, be placed on road work at the sentencing judge's discretion. Finally in 1914 through legislative action, the county supervisor gained the right to take from the penitentiary any convict despite his length of sentence.

Another legislation relating to this move occurred in 1923 when the Governor was authorized to remand a convict to the county from which he was committed, and the counties were allowed to lease convicts to other counties. Thus, by 1930 the local prison system, or what is more commonly known as the "chain gang," was in full swing, coexisting with the state system which was represented by the State Penitentiary.

A Century of the State Penitentiary

In the midst of the political and legal developments concerning state and county jurisdiction over convicts, during the century after its establishment, the State Penitentiary expanded and experienced changes which reflected the evolution of correctional philosophy from retribution and punishment to humane treatment and rehabilitation. In 1866 when the State Penitentiary was initially founded, there was no separation of men from women, and the old from the young. Although Superintendent Strolbrand repeatedly requested remedy of this situation and denounced sending men with minor offenses to the State Penitentiary, no action was immediately taken. Nevertheless, notable improvements did occur later. Accomplishments of historical significance were the introduction of farming in 1877, (farm land was acquired which later became known as the Wateree River Correctional Institution and the Walden Correctional Institution), segregation of young boys from older prisoners in 1893, allowing chaplains to conduct services in 1903, construction of a hospital in 1905, establishment of a

classification committee to grade the security level of each inmate by 1917, and the establishment of a chair factory as the first prison industry in 1917. Other developments that took place during this time were the authorization to construct a women's building in 1937 and the establishment of an identification bureau complete with records, fingerprints, and photographs about the year 1924. The supervisor of the State Penitentiary was directed to admit and detain any prisoners authorized by the Governor for safekeeping in 1935.

As rehabilitation was gaining emphasis, many services and programs were opened to the inmates. The state system, by the end of its first century of existence, had included in its operations recreation, limited care for the mentally ill at the state hospital, Alcoholics Anonymous, religious services, a newspaper, basic educational and vocational schools, and provision for good behavior time reductions, etc.

In 1960 the average inmate population was 2,073 which was twenty times the 1866 original count of 100 convicts who constructed and were housed in the State Penitentiary.

Creation of Department of Corrections, 1960

Owing to inmate population increase, the penitentiary had become overcrowded. At the same time, public charges of mismanagement spread and penal officials had to defend existing practices and policies. This situation prompted the legislature to appoint a committee in 1959 to conduct an investigation, which, in retrospect, had ushered in the most progressive era in the history of the South Carolina penal system.

In 1960, the state correctional system was reorganized through legislative action as a result of the 1959 investigation. The Act of 1960 created the Department of Corrections as a state agency to be governed by a board of directors, defined their duties and authorities, provided for competitive bids for contracts, regulated the sale of prison products and, among other things, defined the penalties for gambling and furnishing contraband to prisoners.

Sections 55-291 and 55-292 of the 1960 Act provide the Department of Corrections with policy guidelines and statutory authority.

Section 55-291—Declaration of Policy:

"It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage

and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system, and with the view of making the system self-sustaining and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the State Penitentiary shall have humane treatment and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

Section 55-292—Statutory Authority:

"There is hereby created as an administrative agency of the state government the Department of Corrections. The functions of the Department shall be to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system, as set forth in §55-291, and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to law."

Section 55-587 also bestows upon the Department of Corrections responsibility for jail and prison inspections, and gives the Director authority to close any unit which does not comply with the minimum standards set by the Association of Counties.

Hence, the Department of Corrections formally emerged in 1960 as the state's correctional system. In spite of Section 55-587, the autonomy of the state and local systems remained intact, and a dual prison system in South Carolina continued.

The Dual Prison System

Since the beginning of the twentieth-century, corrections in South Carolina had been characterized by a dual prison system—state administered facilities and programs on one hand, and autonomous local prison and jail operations on the other.

When a convicted felon was sentenced, unless specified by the judge such as in the case of Youthful Offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act,¹ or some repeated offenders, he/she

¹ The Youthful Offender Act was passed in June, 1968. Among other things, it provided the courts the authority to release the youthful offender (age 17 to 21, extended to 25 with consent) to the custody of the Department's Youthful Offender Division prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than sixty days and to sentence the youthful offender to the custody of that Division for an indeterminate period not to exceed six years. The Act also enabled the courts to sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable penalty providing it finds that the youthful offender will not derive benefits from treatments in the Youthful Offender Division.

could either be retained by the counties to be placed in public works or be sent to the Department of Corrections. The option lay in the hands of the county authority. As a general rule, the counties would transfer to the Department of Corrections the hard-core criminals or problem inmates such as the sick, the handicapped and escapees. Also, by the Safekeeper Law² local officials were permitted to transfer potential trouble-makers to the Department of Corrections prior to their trial. As a result, offenders entered the state correctional system through one of the following major channels:

(1) sentencing direct to the Department by a judge to serve a specific term;

(2) sentencing direct by a judge to the Department under the Youthful Offender Act to receive pre-sentence evaluation or to serve an indeterminate term; and

(3) transfer from the counties.

Problems inherent in the dual prison system became increasingly evident as crime soared in the 1960's resulting from improved law enforcement capabilities and the dramatic rise in drug and drug-related offenses. The most critical problems, noted by both state and some local officials and other concerned parties were:

(1) Absence of centralized and adequate planning and programming in South Carolina,

(2) Inefficiency of resource utilization resulting from the lack of coordination—the Department of Corrections was overcrowded while the county facilities had considerable excess capacity,

(3) Inequitable distribution of rehabilitative services since the counties' primary concern was public works and limited resources inhibited the provision of diverse programs at the local level; and

(4) Security and administrative problems in the Department of Corrections' institutions resulting from overcrowded conditions.

Therefore, although the Department of Corrections, in the decade of the sixties, had made tremendous progress, qualifying it as one of the leaders in the nation, system reform in the state's total adult correctional system was necessary. It was in the Fiscal Year 1974 that dynamic strides were made towards system consolidation.

² South Carolina Code of Laws, 1962—Section 55-325.

FY 1974—SETTING THE PACE FOR SYSTEM CHANGE

Around and during the twelve month period in FY 1974, several profound developments have occurred within and without the Department of Corrections, resulting in significant, far-reaching impacts on the South Carolina adult corrections system. In the long-run, these developments will re-structure the adult corrections system, thus improving its efficiency and effectiveness.

Adult Corrections Study

Among other recommendations, in its survey report, January, 1972, the Governor's Management Review Commission called for a comprehensive study of the adult correctional system in South Carolina. The Commission discussed the problems created by the dual prison system³ and stated that a comprehensive study was necessary to "ensure that the needed physical expansions in the Department [of Corrections] are constructed for statewide service in the most economical way. If the findings of such a study recommend overall integration of local and state facilities, improvement in operation of the correction system and undetermined savings of considerable magnitude should be provided."⁴ Such a study was subsequently sponsored by the Governor and the Legislature's Corrections System Study Committee, chaired by Senator Walter J. Bristow. The study which lasted twelve months was completed in May, 1973, by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs, in the Division of Administration, Office of the Governor.

The Adult Corrections Study went far beyond its original intent of studying the dual prison system. Its scope was expanded to encompass the entire criminal justice system throughout the State, including the solicitor's office, probation and parole. A "model adult corrections system" was recommended which would insure the availability of programs and services at all the critical intervention points in the criminal justice process. This would include pre-trial and pre-sentence assessment of all offenders, thereby providing vitally needed information to the judiciary. Additionally, the proposed system defines the security level, delivery network, program model and facility support necessary to provide rehabilitation to all adult offenders in the state's correctional system.

³ The major problems were described briefly in a previous section on pages 5 and 6.

⁴ Governor's Management Review Commission, *Survey Report and Recommendations* (Columbia, 1972), pp. 40.

Of greatest impact to the Department of Corrections are the report's recommendations to eliminate the dual prison system, to give this state agency responsibility for all long-term (30 days or more) offenders and limit the local government's obligations to "short-term" holding, pre-trial detention and correctional programs for offenders sentenced to less than 30 days. Another fundamental change recommended for the Department is the establishment of Regional Corrections Coordinating Offices (RCCO's) in each of the ten established sub-state planning districts. These offices would become the basic organizational unit within the Department and would assume responsibility for the administration (within each region) of the Department's programs. Only a limited number of specialized activities (maximum security programs, medical, psychiatric services, etc.) would continue to be handled by the Department on a centralized basis.

Although some specific recommendations were modified in the course of implementation,⁵ the overall concept of the *Adult Corrections Study* was adopted as policy by the South Carolina State Board of Corrections. It was also endorsed by the Governor's Committee on Criminal Justice, Crime and Delinquency in July, 1973, and was considered a key factor in the allocation of Law Enforcement Assistance Program funds. Consequently, implementing the Adult Corrections Study has become the overriding concern of the Department and various important actions were planned and/or executed along this direction.

Pilot Project—First RCCO in Upper Savannah Planning Region

Implementation of the Adult Corrections Study recommendations gathered momentum shortly after their endorsement. In July 1973, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in the U. S. Department of Justice approved a \$1.5 million grant request submitted by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs in the Governor's Office to implement a model adult correctional system in South Carolina. A total correctional system, described as a pilot project for the United States, was to be established in one of the planning regions

⁵ Major modifications to the recommendations are the number of Regional Correctional Coordinating Offices to be established and the length of sentence to be designated as "long-term" or "short-term." As a result of an Organization Management Study, the number of RCCO's recommended was reduced to five. By a provision in the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act, all prisoners convicted of an offense against the State with a sentence exceeding three months will be placed in the custody of the Department. These developments are described in greater detail in subsequent sections.

in the State. In the pilot region, a comprehensive correctional service delivery system will be developed; appropriate programs will be implemented at various critical intervention points to ensure the criminal justice process as a continuum; and facilities with differential functions—intake service, local holding, pre-trial detention, partial or work release, and residential—will be established according to the region's offender population flow and characteristics. Responsibility for realizing this total correctional system falls on the Department of Corrections; the South Carolina Probation, Pardon and Parole Board; the Solicitor's office; and local government units.

Following Governor West's announcement of the grant award on July 13, 1973, the Governor's Committee on Criminal Justice, Crime and Delinquency appointed its subcommittee on corrections to recommend a planning region for the pilot project. Five regional planning districts—Appalachian, Catawba, Central Midlands, Low Country, and Upper Savannah—submitted their applications and presented their cases at the subcommittee hearings. After considering the geographic and offender population characteristics of each district along with the willingness of all units of local government within a district to participate, the six county Upper Savannah Planning Region (comprised of Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Saluda) was selected and recommended to the full Committee. It was also noted that Upper Savannah was representative of most of all the other regional planning councils in the state. In its meetings in October, 1973, the Governor's Committee on Criminal Justice, Crime and Delinquency accepted and approved the subcommittee's choice and allotted a majority share of the \$1.5 million to the Upper Savannah Region.

To plan and administer its correctional programs and activities in the pilot region in accordance with the Adult Corrections Study recommendations, the Department of Corrections appointed Mr. Blake Taylor as the first Regional Correctional Administrator in January, 1974. After two months of administrative preparations, and with \$635,000 allotted from the \$1.5 million LEAA discretionary grant, the Department's first Regional Corrections Coordinating Office was established in Greenwood. This office, under the direction of the regional correctional administrator, consists of three divisions—intake service, program evaluation and development, and institutional operations. Administered by the Intake Service Divi-

sion are regional intake services which process and classify all offenders sentenced to over three months in the six counties. During the initial project period towards the end of FY 1974, the RCCO staff was involved in collection of inmate data, surveys of county facilities, negotiation with local governments, and planning activities to determine the type of service delivery system and facilities best suited to the needs of the region. It was projected that during the first several months in Fiscal Year 1975, all the six counties would complete their transfer of long-term prisoners (over three months) to the Department of Corrections and turn over some county facilities as temporary regional correctional centers. Plans were also projected to construct a new regional correctional center in Greenwood.

The Department's planning activities and operations in the Upper Savannah Region received guidance from a regional corrections steering committee which consists of a representative each from the Department of Corrections; the Probation, Pardon and Parole Board; the Alston Wilkes Society; the Executive Committee of the Upper Savannah Planning District Board of Directors; the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation; Solicitors from the Eighth and Eleventh Judicial Circuits; and a county manager or elected official from each of the six counties. This committee ensured co-operation of local officials and facilitated a smooth transition in that region.

Assumption of County Prison Operations

Simultaneous to implementing the pilot project in the Upper Savannah Region, the Department of Corrections also assumed from a few counties the custody of their long-term prisoners (mostly sentenced over three months) and acquired some of their prison work camps. This accelerated considerably the pace of regionalization and elimination of the dual prison system. In most cases, following initial indication of interest on either or both parties, the Department of Corrections would conduct a study of the county's inmate population flow and characteristics, survey its facilities, and examine its work camp operations. A plan or proposal for transfer would then be prepared and presented to the county government for consideration. Voluntary transfer of inmates with or without the Department's acquiring county facilities generally resulted from successful negotiation between the County officials and the Department.

By the end of Fiscal Year 1974, in addition to progress in the six-county Upper Savannah Region, five counties had either completed the transfer or endorsed a plan to be implemented shortly after; plans on two county prison operations had been completed pending further decisions. Details of these developments are as follows:

Florence—Florence County, through local legislation, was first to turn over its prisoners to the state. On May 28, 1973, the County transferred ten inmates to the Department of Corrections' facilities in Columbia. Since then, it closed the Florence County Prison Farm near Effingham and began housing its short term prisoners in the Florence Detention Center. No county facilities were acquired by the Department of Corrections.

Aiken—In June, 1973, based on the county administrators' study and recommendations, the county commissioners and administration announced the decision to retain only short-term prisoners serving six months or less at the county jail, close its county prison or stockade, and turn it over to the Department of Corrections to establish a pre-release center. Before the pre-release center became operational under the Department of Corrections, Aiken County participated jointly in financing the facility for the first year. On September 12, 1973, Aiken County officially turned over the 10 inmates serving over six months to the Department of Corrections. Renovations also commenced at the 50-man facility, later named Savannah River Community Pre-Release Center.

Spartanburg—After two months of planning and negotiation, Spartanburg county officially released its responsibility for prisoners sentenced six months or more to the Department of Corrections on November 15, 1973, when 82 inmates and three county prison camps were transferred to the State. The facilities, deeded to the State with a 99 year lease with a reverter clause, and being operated as minimum security regional facilities were Northside Correctional Center, New Prospect Correctional Center, and Duncan Correctional Center. The transfer involved a twelve-month transition period during which 60 inmates would work on the county roads for six months, 30 would work for three more months, and thereafter, work-release inmates would be used in county road work along with other hired labor. Acquisition of the three facilities added 118 bedspaces to the Department of Corrections.

Greenville—In November, 1973, the Department of Corrections commenced a study on possible assumption of responsibility for inmates sentenced to over ninety days in Greenville County. A plan for transfer of inmates and facilities was submitted to the county government late January, 1974. After much negotiation, the Greenville County Council voted in an informal session in May, 1974, to turn over its prison operations to the State on July 1, 1974. 196 inmates would be transferred, and three county prison camps and a maximum security facility would be deeded to the Department with reverter clauses. The facilities, to become the State's regional facilities were named Hillcrest Correctional Center, Intake Service Center, Travelers Rest Correctional Center, and Oaklawn Correctional Center. The Intake Service Center would be a maximum security institution, whereas the others are minimum security facilities. The approved plan also provided a 12-month transition period plus two three-month extensions if desired by the County.

Newberry—Based on a one-month study completed in late March, 1974, the Department of Corrections agreed to accept responsibility for some Newberry County inmates without acquiring any land or facility. It was projected that several county inmates serving sentences of more than three months would be transferred to the Department in early July, 1974.

Richland—In early 1974, at the request of the Richland County Council, an Atlanta-based consultant firm conducted an analysis of the County's prison system. The study recommended the transfer to the Department of Corrections of the county's responsibility for inmates sentenced to incarceration for more than 30 days. In May, 1974, the Department of Corrections also completed examination of the feasibility of transfer arrangements. Negotiations continued and are expected to be carried on for some time in the following fiscal year.

Cherokee—After Cherokee County expressed an interest in the State's assumption of its inmates and public work camps, the Department of Corrections completed a proposal in June, 1974. Negotiations continuing through the end of the fiscal year were favorable and a target transfer date was set for November, 1974.

Organizational Management Study and Departmental Reorganization

Implementation of Adult Corrections Study recommendations impacted heavily on the Department of Corrections. Launching the pilot project in Upper Savannah Region and the assumption of several counties' prison operations marked just the beginning of further expansions, additional responsibilities, and more complex operations. To prepare for the extra administrative demands in a regionalized system and to decentralize existing operations, the organization of the Department of Corrections needed to be restructured. Moreover, since in the past several years a variety of new programs of considerable magnitude had been introduced which merely superimposed on the existing structure, a reorganization effort at this time was most appropriate and would eliminate any redundancy or inflexibility. Accordingly, the Department of Corrections obtained from the Office of Criminal Justice Programs a \$30,000 share of the \$1.5 million LEAA Discretionary Grant⁶ to conduct an Organization Management Study.

Preparations for the Organization Management Study commenced in December, 1973, and consultant firms were requested to submit bids for this project. Following a careful selection process, Touche Ross & Co. was awarded the contract in mid-March of 1974, to complete these tasks: (1) Completely analyze the organizational structure of the Department of Corrections; (2) Review the Adult Corrections Study; (3) Analyze the administrative needs of the correctional components of the Adult Corrections Study; and (4) Develop a long range, phased plan for the reorganization of the Department's administrative component to support regional operations in the State. These tasks were completed and a final report, proposing a new organizational structure and realignment of regions was submitted to the Department of Corrections in early June, 1974.

The Department's response to the recommendations was immediate. Reorganization was urgent since inmate population soared at an unprecedented rate, and the legal and administrative ramifications associated with implementing the Adult Corrections Study were immense and profound. By the end of the fiscal year, the Department of Corrections had adopted the recommended new organizational structure with minor modifications, and initial steps towards reorganization were made. The original first level manage-

⁶ Please see page 8 for the origin of and some other uses of this grant.

Organizational Management Study and Departmental Reorganization

Implementation of Adult Corrections Study recommendations impacted heavily on the Department of Corrections. Launching the pilot project in Upper Savannah Region and the assumption of several counties' prison operations marked just the beginning of further expansions, additional responsibilities, and more complex operations. To prepare for the extra administrative demands in a regionalized system and to decentralize existing operations, the organization of the Department of Corrections needed to be restructured. Moreover, since in the past several years a variety of new programs of considerable magnitude had been introduced which merely superimposed on the existing structure, a reorganization effort at this time was most appropriate and would eliminate any redundancy or inflexibility. Accordingly, the Department of Corrections obtained from the Office of Criminal Justice Programs a \$30,000 share of the \$1.5 million LEAA Discretionary Grant⁶ to conduct an Organization Management Study.

Preparations for the Organization Management Study commenced in December, 1973, and consultant firms were requested to submit bids for this project. Following a careful selection process, Touche Ross & Co. was awarded the contract in mid-March of 1974, to complete these tasks: (1) Completely analyze the organizational structure of the Department of Corrections; (2) Review the Adult Corrections Study; (3) Analyze the administrative needs of the correctional components of the Adult Corrections Study; and (4) Develop a long range, phased plan for the reorganization of the Department's administrative component to support regional operations in the State. These tasks were completed and a final report, proposing a new organizational structure and realignment of regions was submitted to the Department of Corrections in early June, 1974.

The Department's response to the recommendations was immediate. Reorganization was urgent since inmate population soared at an unprecedented rate, and the legal and administrative ramifications associated with implementing the Adult Corrections Study were immense and profound. By the end of the fiscal year, the Department of Corrections had adopted the recommended new organizational structure with minor modifications, and initial steps towards reorganization were made. The original first level manage-

⁶ Please see page 8 for the origin of and some other uses of this grant.

ment organization consisted of a director; a deputy director; six assistant directors in charge of institutional operations, administrative operations, specialized services, planning and research, community programs and youthful offenders respectively; and several staff positions reporting directly to the director. In the new organization structure, retaining most of the immediate staff positions, the director would have three deputies heading administration, operations, and program services respectively. Seven divisions would be established under the Deputy for Administration—Planning and Research, Management Information Services, Correctional Industries, Finance and Budget, Personnel Administration, and Staff Development. Responsible to the Deputy for Operations would be the Divisions of Construction and Engineering, Support Services, Regional Operations, Classification, and Occupational and Health Safety. Administered by the Deputy for Program Services would be the Divisions of Educational Services, Health Services, Youthful Offender Services, Treatment Services, and Community Programs. In late June, 1974, the three deputies were appointed, and divisional functions under each were assigned. It was projected that in early Fiscal Year 1975, the principal positions would be completely staffed. Therefore, although the organizational transition would necessarily be completed in phases, at the end of FY 1974, the blueprint of a new organizational structure for the Department of Corrections had emerged.⁷

Another notable recommendation of the Organization Management Study was to reduce the number of Regional Corrections Coordinating Offices to be established.⁸ While the Adult Corrections Study suggested that an RCCO be established in each of the ten planning regions, considering factors such as economy of scale and geographic distribution of offenders, the consultant firm recommended five RCCO's be established with a central administrative region. This recommendation was being scrutinized by the Department. While there was every indication that the number of RCCO's would be reduced to four, the actual realignment of planning regions was not finalized during the fiscal year. Nevertheless,

⁷ It is for this reason that the new organizational structure of the Department is presented on pages 9-11. For the same reason, in a subsequent section, page 29 through 37, the Department's functions and operations are described in the context of this new framework.

⁸ The Department's first Regional Correctional Administrator was appointed in January, 1974, in the Upper Savannah Region. Details are described on page 18 through 20.

since the Appalachian Region had the highest concentration of offender population in the State, Spartanburg County had abandoned prison operations, and Greenville and Cherokee counties had planned to do the same, the Department established the need for an RCCO in that region. The Department's second Regional Correctional Administrator was appointed in mid-June to assume office at the beginning of FY 1975.

General Appropriations Bill, June 28, 1974

The dynamic developments pursuant to the completion of the Adult Corrections Study reached a climax at the end of FY 1974 when the General Assembly passed a statute which, in effect, places all prisoners convicted of an offense against the State in the custody of the Department when their sentence exceeds three months. Section 14 of Part II, the permanent provisions of the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act⁹ states as follows:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 55-321 of the 1962 Code, or any other provision of law, any person convicted of an offense against the State of South Carolina shall be in the custody of the Board of Corrections of the State of South Carolina, and the Board shall designate the place of confinement where the sentence shall be served. The Board may designate as a place of confinement any available, suitable and appropriate institution or facility, including a county jail or work camp whether maintained by the State Department of Corrections or otherwise, but the consent of the officials in charge of the county institutions so designated shall be first obtained. *Provided*, that if imprisonment for three months or less is ordered by the court as the punishment, all persons so convicted shall be placed in the custody, supervision and control of the appropriate officials of the county wherein the sentence was pronounced, if such county has facilities suitable for confinement."

Along with the above statutory provisions, \$1.5 million was appropriated to the Department of Corrections to aid implementation.

Basically, this statute was conceived from the recommendations of the Adult Corrections Study and was intended to provide the legal framework for implementation. Its provisions departed from

⁹ Act No. 1136, Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, January, 1974, page 2618.

the study recommendations in that three months, instead of thirty days, were used as the length of sentence under which the convicted offender would be placed under County instead of State custody.

Evidently, by the terms of this bill, the statutory responsibility of the Department of Corrections would expand considerably. The possible legal, administrative, and operational ramifications would be tremendous and would require immediate critical examination. It was expected that this bill would be the Department's primary concern during the following fiscal year.

Phase-Out of the Central Correctional Institution

In concert with the efforts to implement the Adult Corrections Study recommendations during the Fiscal Year 1974, the Department launched an endeavor to phase out the Central Correctional Institution. This institution, very frequently recognized by the public as the State Penitentiary, is the Department's oldest physical structure and only bastille-like complex. Not only is it overcrowded, costly to maintain, and too large by modern correctional standards, it is also in the way of future urban development of Columbia as recommended by the 1969 Doxiadis Report completed for the Central City Development Committee formed by the Greater Columbia Chamber of Commerce.¹⁰ The physical layout of the institution and its overcrowdedness induce the violation of rules and render the control of disorders extremely difficult.

Besides the administrative and operational difficulties, of primary concern is the fact that the environment of Central Correctional Institution is not conducive to rehabilitation and is contrary to the State's policy of providing human treatment to incarcerated offenders.¹¹ Its existence also prevents the Department of Corrections from meeting the facility requirements as prescribed by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Standards and Goals.¹²

¹⁰ This report, *Central City Columbia, South Carolina Master Plans*, was prepared by Doxiadis Associates, Inc. It recommended that the Congaree River front, where the Central Correctional Institution is located, should be developed into a residential area with an adjacent park.

¹¹ Section 55-291 of the 1960 Act which gives the Department of Corrections its statutory authority states that "... those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the State Penitentiary shall have humane treatment and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

¹² The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals was appointed by Jerris Leonard, Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) on October 20, 1971, to formulate, for the first time, national criminal justice standards and goals for crime reduction and

To realize modern correctional requirements with the emphasis on small community-based facilities, to complement the implementation of the Adult Corrections Study, and to improve system effectiveness, eliminating the Central Correctional Institution is mandatory.

Efforts to ultimately phase out the Central Correctional Institution had been the Department's major concern in the last few years, during which, the limitations of that facility were repeatedly presented to the public and legislators. This was also a primary consideration in the Department's plans for capital improvement. The problems relating to Central Correctional Institution and the intentions to phase it out ultimately were formally presented by the Director to the Budget and Control Board on October 9, 1973. As a result, the Board requested that a capital improvements plan be submitted for phasing out the Central Correctional Institution as expeditiously as possible. This marked the first formal and positive move to accomplish this enormous task.

On November 6, 1973, the Director submitted to Governor John C. West, Chairman of the State Budget and Control Board, a five year plan for the phase-out of the Central Correctional Institution. It proposed a combination of regional and community-based facilities which would provide for a total residential capacity of 1,874 inmates. The locations of these facilities would be throughout the State and would be consistent with the Adult Corrections Study inmate population projections. Included on the proposed list of facilities to serve as replacements for the Central Correctional Institution were:

1. A new 448-bed medium-maximum security facility on Broad River Road to be named Kirkland Correctional Institution,
2. Five additional community pre-release centers with a total capacity of 246,
3. A 120-bed hospital,
4. A pre-sentence psychiatric facility,
5. A psychiatric ward,
6. A 200-bed Reception and Diagnostic Center,

prevention at the state and local levels. This commission consisted of members in the three branches of state and local government, industry, and citizen groups. It completed 6 reports in January, 1973, and the volume, *Report on Corrections*, contains guidelines for correctional agencies. Chapter 11 deals specifically with conditions of institutions.

7. A 80-bed trustee center to be converted from the existing Reception and Evaluation Center,

8. A new industries complex to replace the existing one in the Central Correctional Institution,

9. A 100-bed dormitory at Givens Youth Correctional Center,

10. A maximum security facility to replace Maximum Detention Retraining Center which is located at the Central Correctional Institution complex, and

11. Four regional correctional centers (two proposed to be in the Appalachian Area, and location for the others to be determined).

The Kirkland Correctional Institution and five additional community centers were in varying stages of planning or construction (the former was scheduled to open in the latter half of FY 1975 while one of the community centers was scheduled to be operative in Aiken in early FY 1975). For constructions and renovations to materialize, all the other facilities would require an approximate amount of \$47,552,500. Projecting that the sale of property at the Central Correctional Institution might net about \$10,000,000, and based on the information best available then, the Department of Corrections requested on November 7, that a total of \$37.5 million be made available over a five-year period to completely phase-out the Central Correctional Institution.

The November 7 request was received favorably by the Budget and Control Board and Governor John C. West indicated his support for the phase-out in his address to the State in January, 1974. Although no definitive action was taken by the General Assembly during FY 1974, this subject and the closely related effort to implement the Adult Corrections Study were the primary focus of the Department's planning activities during this period. At the close of FY 1974, the outlook for the phase-out of the Central Correctional Institution attempt remained optimistic.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS—ORGANIZATION, FACILITIES, AND PROGRAMS

As previously described, to meet the expanding responsibilities and the needs of regional operations and based on the recommendations of an Organization Management Study, the Department of Corrections initiated reorganization in June, 1974. Although certain new management level positions had yet to be formally established and filled, the blueprint of the new organization had emerged. The distribution of Departmental functions and programs under various organization units was formalized.

The following represents a synopsis of the Department's organization as of June 30, 1974, and the functions and programs administered by each unit:

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

The Director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections has the overall responsibility for the agency, supervising all staff functions and insuring that all Departmental policies are practiced and maintained. While three deputy directors are in charge of three major functions—Administration, Program Services, and Operations—the Director immediately supervises such functions as public information and legal matters pertaining to the agency. Two program functions which also are directly overseen by the Director are the Ombudsman Program and Prison and Jail Inspection which are described below:

Ombudsman Program—The Ombudsman Program provides the mechanism through which inmate grievances are constructively resolved, thereby alleviating the need for judicial intervention. This program promotes an increase in communication among administration, staff and inmates within the system. The Senior Ombudsman in charge of this program is required to hold a law degree and is assisted by a Deputy Ombudsman. In addition to these two positions, the program employs Inmate Liaison Officers, who support the major link in communications between the inmates and the staff and inmate representatives, whose major duty is to represent inmates in cases involving infraction of rules. In addition to the above-stated responsibilities, the Inmate Liaison Officers work within the institutions interviewing inmates in regard to their complaints and grievances and assist the Senior Ombudsman in

handling requests for information received from the families of inmates. The Inmate Representatives serve as fact finders in administrative cases to be settled by a Correctional Institutional Adjustment Committee. During the 1974 Fiscal Year, the Ombudsman Program provided approximately 1,600 overall contacts, received 250 informal requests and closed out approximately 210 files. This represented a considerable relief from possible legal entanglement by the administration.

Jail and Prison Inspection Division—This Division was established as a result of an Act passed in 1967 which provides for the inspection of every penal facility in all forty-six counties of the State at least once a year. In 1970 an Amendment to this Act provided procedures for the enforcement of minimum standards.

If a certain jail or prison does not maintain minimum standards, the Director of the Department of Corrections has the authority to advise improvement and ultimately close the prison if unsatisfactory conditions prevail.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR ADMINISTRATION

The Office of the Deputy Director for Administration has the major responsibilities of coordinating all Department-wide activities pertaining to Planning and Research, Management Information Services, Correctional Industries, Finance and Budget, Personnel Administration, Staff Development, and other related administrative activities.

Special studies involving nationwide research efforts and having broad system impact are administered directly by this office. Such projects initiated and ongoing in the Fiscal Year 1974 were Continuation of the Court Decisions Research Project, Corrections Industry Feasibility Study, Management Training Project, and Management Training Evaluation.

Continuation of the Court Decisions Research Project—This 18-month project which commenced in October, 1973, was supported by \$90,000 awarded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. One objective was to update *The Emerging Rights of the Confined*, a publication which the Department of Corrections had previously completed as a result of its first Court Decisions Research Project. Other major objectives include publishing a na-

tionally circulated quarterly journal which would provide correctional administrators and concerned individuals with timely information on case law and problems and issues which might lead to litigation. It is hoped that this publication will assist correctional administrators in finding administrative remedies and reduce the necessity of judicial intervention and process.

The Quarterly, to be known as *RESOLUTION of correctional problems and issues*, was scheduled to be ready for circulation in fall, 1974. The project staff aimed at ultimately developing the journal into a self-sustained and reader supported periodical. In the meantime, the grant would support four issues, 5,000 copies each of which will go to the executive, judicial and legislative branches of federal and state governments, all law school libraries, state planning agencies, correctional agencies, and organizations with interests in courts and corrections.

Correctional Industries Feasibility Study—The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration awarded \$181,829 to the Department in June, 1973. The study was to survey the market potential for new correctional industries, which will provide inmates with meaningful vocational and on-the-job training; to examine the possibilities of providing inmates with competitive minimum wage; to explore the feasibility of restitution; and to study the legal constraints to and implications of the above.

This project was operated smoothly throughout the fiscal year. In January, 1974, an advisory committee was appointed to provide general policy guidelines. Also in January, 1974, a contract for the market research phase was awarded to Vismor, McGill, and Bell, Inc. which was to submit its report in July, 1974.

Management Training Program—Recognizing that corrections, as a social service institution, should adopt a management philosophy and management practices which allow for the continuous responsible accomplishment of its mission, the South Carolina Department of Corrections launched an extensive management training program for its top and middle management staff.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration awarded \$54,306 to the Department of Corrections for this program. The Robert E. Corrigan Associates of Anaheim, California, was contracted to conduct the training. From August through December, 1973, 30 top-management personnel received the initial training sessions

amounting to 12 days training for each manager. Subsequent sessions were conducted for middle management employees working in all areas of operations in the Department. The program sought to provide all participants with the knowledge and skills necessary to develop, to implement, and to competently operate a performance accountability system sensitive to the agency's mission at all levels of management. A total of about 125 upper and middle management personnel had participated in this program.

Management Training Evaluation—To determine the degree of effectiveness of the Management Training Program, the Management Training Evaluation Project was initiated with a grant from the National Institute of Corrections. This project, covering the period July 1, 1973, through December 31, 1974, was contracted to the Educational Planning, Engineering and Auditing, Inc., in Georgia, a third party consultant, in order to ensure objectivity and credibility in the evaluation results. It would identify the process and results of the Management Training Program, examining the level and performance of managerial functions and responsibilities of both individuals and administrative groups before, during, at the completion of, and six months after the training program. A final report and a monograph will be published as a result of this project.

The six Divisions under the authority of the Deputy Director for Administration are described as follows:

1. Division of Planning and Research

The missions of this Division are to assist in defining the goals and objectives of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, prepare plans to implement these goals and objectives, provide top management with decision-making information, and prepare and manage federal grants, and to respond to requests for materials/information regarding the Department both from within and from outside the Department.

This Division consists of a planning and program development branch, a research and statistics branch, and a grants management branch. The Addictions Project is a special branch of this division and funded by formula funds available through the Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. The Project Administrator functions as the Department's representative in reviewing all formula grant applications relating to alcohol and drug addictions. Under his

direction, during the fiscal year, an Alcohol-Related Offenders Research Project was in progress and near completion in June, 1974.

Major Plans or Studies completed/initiated by the Planning and Research Division during the fiscal year are listed as follows:

- a. Plans for Department of Corrections' capital improvements
- b. Plans for the phase-out of the Central Correctional Institution
- c. Plans for assuming certain county inmates and work camps
- d. Mental Retardation Study

(1) Research leading to the publication of *The Mentally Retarded Adult Offender—A Study of the Problem of Mental Retardation in the South Carolina Department of Corrections* in August, 1973. This study described and assessed the problem of mental retardates in the penal environment.

(2) Research leading to the publication of *A Proposed Program for the Mentally Retarded Adult Offenders in the South Carolina Criminal Justice System* in January, 1974. This report investigated the possibility of diversion of the mentally retarded offender from the criminal justice system, and recommended the improvement of evaluation procedures for the identification of the retarded offender. Provision of a special facility for the incarcerated mentally retarded adult offender was also considered.

e. *Classification in Institutional Corrections' in South Carolina*

This report was published in February, 1974, as a result of the Classification Study conducted by a consultant and monitored by this Division. It is a longitudinal study of inmate movements through the correctional system from intake, evaluation, diagnosis, institutional assignment to release.

The report recommended the establishment of full-time classification teams at the Central Correctional Institution, the experiment with a contract system between the administration and individual inmates, and the possible use of improved living quarters as a reward for good behavior.

f. *Quarterly Statistical Report*

The first issue of this regular report was distributed in May, 1974, and the Research and Statistics Branch will be preparing subsequent issues on a quarterly basis. The report is aimed

at providing management staff with accurate, timely and readily available statistics which would assist decision-making. The statistics compiled will assist in identifying trends and will be a basis for research and operational analysis.

g. *Directory of Reference Materials in the Resource Center*

This Directory was printed in April, 1974, and lists all resources contained in the Resource Center, which this Division supervises. Periodic update of this list will be prepared as additional resources have accumulated.

h. *Alcohol Related Offender Research Project*

This research project was funded by the South Carolina Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse and was initiated in April, 1973. Its objectives included determining the number of problem drinkers among the inmate population and surmising how closely related is the inmate's drinking to the crime committed. The design for a treatment program geared toward this problem drinking group was devised. A drinking index score was also created and used in this project to determine the degree of problem drinking or non-problem drinking. Statistics had been computed and a proposal to initiate a treatment program adopting transactional analysis techniques was developed. The proposal had been submitted to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and was under review.

2. Division of Correctional Industries

This Division seeks to educate and train inmates in desirable work habits, and skills that will be useful to them in finding employment upon their release from prison. Goods produced are sold to State and tax-supported agencies, institutions and political subdivisions. Profits from sales are returned to the Department's general fund for inmate upkeep. Industry activities eliminate idleness among inmates and constitute a source of income for the Department.

Existing industries in the South Carolina Department of Corrections are the laundry, apparel plant, automobile tag plant, furniture refurbishing and upholstering, metal and wood furniture manufacturing, metal signs, and bookbinding. An average of about 650 inmates were employed by Correctional Industries during the 1974 Fiscal Year.

3. Division of Finance and Budget

This Division's responsibilities include developing and administering the agency budget; accounting for all receipts and disbursements; and procurement of all supplies, goods and services. Development of fiscal policy and procedures, as well as financial reports for management are other major activities.

4. Division of Personnel Administration

A primary function of this Division is to ensure adequate employee staffing through the Department's internal promotional system and external recruitment. Employee relations and benefits programs are also administered by this Division. During FY 1974, this Division processed approximately 1,756 external applications of which about 546 new recruits were hired.

5. Division of Staff Development

The objectives of this Division are to identify training needs, develop, implement, and evaluate training programs for employees of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

The following is an outline of courses taught by the training staff of this Division:

Training Program	Target Group	Length of Training
a. SCDC Orientation	All employees (when hired)	40 hours-security 24 hours-non-security
b. Basic Correctional Officer Training	Correctional Officer	160 hours (includes 40 hours, above)
c. Supervisory Course	Correctional Supervisors	40 hours
d. "Desk Set" Course	Secretaries/clerical	6 hours
e. Interpersonal Communications Skills	Correctional Officer	160 hours
f. Extra Agency Workshop and Conference	Middle and Upper Management	40 hours each
g. Search and Shakedown Procedures	Correctional Officers (Female) and Secretaries	8 hours
h. Jail and Prison Management	County and city correctional employees	40 hours

6. Division of Management Information Services

This Division is responsible for the planning and implementation of a sound information processing system, both manual and automated, as appropriate, to meet the needs of the Department. In order to accomplish this, the Division determines and maintains

awareness of the information needs of each organizational unit within the Department. This Division also operates the Data Processing Center which is responsible for information storage and retrieval services and provides information users with required reports. The Division is the proponent for the Correctional Information System (CIS) currently under development and will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the system when developed.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS

Under the supervision of this office are five divisions. Mission statements for this office and each division are presented below.

Mission statement for the Office of the Deputy Director for Operations is as follows:

Develop, prescribe and direct the implementation of operating policies and procedures and manage all security, safety and logistical operations in the South Carolina Department of Corrections to insure the security and welfare of all adult male and female offenders (inmates) incarcerated in the Department, insure the safety of all employees working in a penal environment, and insure the safety and protection of all inmates. Manage statewide logistical operations and provide maximum coordinated support for treatment/rehabilitative programs and services.

1. Division of Classification

Provide a system of comprehensive inmate classification through administration of receiving and intake procedures, testing and evaluation, appropriate institutional assignment and treatment programming, inmate record-keeping functions and related classification requirements in all Department of Corrections' facilities.

2. Division of Regional Operations

Provide direction and coordinate all administration and operations to insure that all inmates in custody of the South Carolina Department of Corrections are secured and held in custody until released by competent authority, provide direction and coordinate all operations to insure the safety of all employees who work in a penal environment, and the safety and welfare of all adult male and female inmates incarcerated in the Department's institutions

and facilities throughout the State. Provide maximum support for all classification, assignment, treatment, and rehabilitation programs and services for all inmates in all institutions.

This Division is a new unit, created to meet the system requirement in regionalization. Directly responsible to the Division Director will be all Regional Correctional Administrators, each of whom would be responsible for overall coordination and administration of facilities, inmates, and programs in the region.

Before statewide regionalization is completed, all institutions and centers not yet assigned under a Regional Correctional Administrator would operate under the direct supervision of the Director, Division of Regional Operations.

As of June 30, 1974, there were a total of 19 facilities under the Department of Corrections. One Regional Corrections Coordinating Office was established in Upper Savannah while one other office was in the process of being established in the Appalachian Region. All the Department's facilities which were operated under this Division as of October, 1974, are listed and described in Table 1, page 38 and 39. Figure 5 on page 40 shows their locations.

TABLE 1
INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 (Current as of October, 1974)

Institutions and Centers	Key To Location Map (Figure 5)	Degree of Security	Characteristics of Inmates (Sex and Age)	Designed Capacity (a)	Average Daily Population FY 1974	Average Daily Population as Percentage of Designed Capacity
NON-REGIONALIZED INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS						
Reception and Evaluation Center	1	Maximum	Male, all ages	100	170	170.0
Maximum Detention Retraining Center	2	Maximum	Male, all ages	80	98	122.5
Central Correctional Institution	3	Maximum/ Medium	Male, all ages	1,100	1,536	139.6
Manning Correctional Institution	4	Medium	Male between ages of 17 to 25	300	359	119.7
Walden Correctional Institution	5	Minimum	Male—trustee grade inmate— all ages	98	68	69.4 (b)
Goodman Correctional Institution	6	Minimum	Male—geriatric and handicapped	84	85	101.2
Women's Correctional Center	7	Minimum	Female, all ages	96	149	155.2
Wateree River Correctional Institution	8	Minimum	Male, all ages	240	328	136.7
MacDougall Youth Correction Center	9	Minimum	Male—first offenders between ages 17 to 25	240	227	94.6 (c)
Coastal Community PRC	10	Minimum	Male, all ages—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	62	48	77.4 (d)
Watkins Pre-Release Center	11	Minimum	Male, all ages—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	129	118	91.5 (d)
Mid-State Community PRC	12	Minimum	Male, all ages—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	54	49	90.7 (d)
Catawba Community PRC	13	Minimum	Male, all ages—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	50	42	84.0 (d)
Savannah River Community PRC	14	Minimum	Male, all ages—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	50	(e)	..

TABLE 1 — Continued
INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
(Current as of October, 1974)

Institutions and Centers	Key To Location Map (Figure 5)	Degree of Security	Characteristics of Inmates (Sex and Age)	Designed Capacity (a)	Average Daily Population FY 1974	Average Daily Population as Percentage of Designed Capacity
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION						
Givens Youth Correction Center	15	Minimum	Males between ages 17 to 25	76	73	96.0 (c)
Piedmont Community PRC	16	Minimum	Male, all ages—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	90	68	75.6 (d)
New Prospect Correctional Center	17	Minimum	Male, all ages	38	27 (f)	71.0
Duncan Correctional Center	18	Minimum	Male, all ages	40	31 (f)	77.5
Blue Ridge Community PRC	19	Minimum	Male, all ages—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	115	80	69.6 (d)
Hillcrest Correctional Center	20	Minimum	Male, all ages	60	(e)	..
Intake Service Center	21	Maximum	Male, all ages	42	(e)	..
Travelers Rest Correctional Center	22	Minimum	Male, all ages	50	(e)	..
Oaklawn Correctional Center	23	Minimum	Male, all ages	60	(e)	..
UPPER SAVANNAH CORRECTIONAL REGION						
Greenwood Facility	24	Minimum	Male, all ages	50	(g)	..
Laurens Correctional Center	25	Minimum	Male, all ages	50	(h)	..

(a) Designed capacity as of June 30, 1974.

(b) The designed capacity of this institution was increased from 74 to 98 on April 1, 1974. For consistency, the percentage shown here is based on the June 30, 1974 98-man capacity. The average occupancy ratio for the first nine months of the fiscal year would have been around 86% based on 74-man capacity.

(c) The rehabilitative programs at this institution necessitate certain eligibility requirements (age, first offenders). At certain times during FY 1974, the number of qualified inmates was slightly less than the designed capacity.

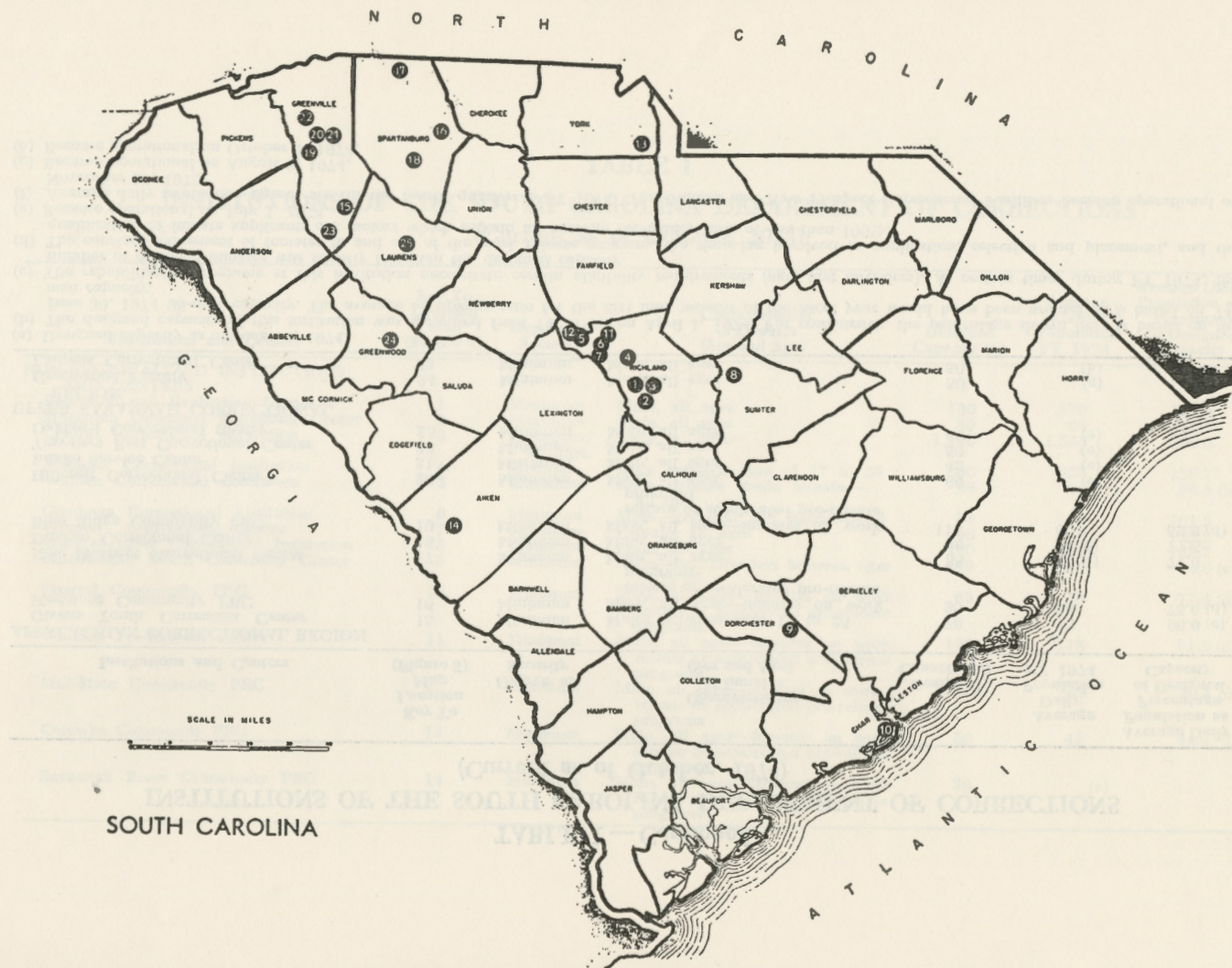
(d) The constant movement of inmates in and out of the work release program, the time lag involved in application, selection and placement, and the qualification of inmate applicants are factors which explain an average occupancy ratio of less than 100%.

(e) Became operational on July 1, 1974.

(f) Average daily population figures are for the fourth quarter of FY 1974. The Duncan and New Prospect Correctional Facilities became operational on November 15, 1973.

(g) Became operational on August 8, 1974.

(h) Became operational on October 1, 1974.



3. Division of Support Services

Provide statewide logistical support for all institutions and facilities including production operations on three institutional farms; operation of an Abattoir/Butcher School; operation of all kitchens and cafeterias; receipt, storage, and delivery of perishable and nonperishable commodities and supplies; and accountability for and maintenance of all assigned State vehicles, vehicle equipment and State radios and radio equipment.

4. Division of Construction and Engineering

Provide direction, coordination, and supervision for all engineering, construction, major repair, and major maintenance activities for all Departmental institutions, centers, and facilities throughout the State.

5. Division of OSHA/WC/ACE

Directs and coordinates all necessary orientation and training and conducts necessary inspections, along with technical assistance, to ensure Department-wide compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Directs, coordinates, and manages the administration of all Workmen's Compensation claims and related actions for the Department.

Directs, coordinates, and manages the Allocation and Conservation of Energy Program for the Department.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR PROGRAM SERVICES

This Office is administratively responsible for developing program and treatment policy, monitoring performance of the delivery system, and providing technical expertise for planning and design of new programs.

Divisions within this office are described below:

1. Division of Youthful Offender Services

This Division was created in 1968 as a function of the Department to provide specialized care of youthful offenders, i.e. offenders between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one (extended to twenty-five with offender consent), serving an indeterminate sentence.¹³

¹³ The Youthful Offender Act which provides indeterminate sentencing is described in footnote I on page 15.

The program essentially operates as a micro-correctional system within the Department. The Division provides the youthful offender a complete range of administrative, evaluative, and after-care services.

The Division of Youthful Offender Services is functionally divided into three departments: Pre-sentence Investigation, Institutional Services, and Parole and Aftercare. Within the context of these departments there are established three Division Boards: (a) The Division Assignment Board, to determine the institutional placement and plan a program of treatment for the committed youthful offender, (b) The Division Parole Board, to determine the initial release date as well as any subsequent release date of all youthful offenders, and (c) The Division Revocation Board, to determine parole revocation.

After institutional assignment, the youthful offender may be placed in an institutional school if he does not already have his high school diploma, or in vocational training which will prepare him to readily secure employment upon release, or in college programs. Other departmental programs such as social and psychological services, pastoral care, vocational rehabilitation, drug therapy, and other agencies outside the Department may actively counsel and provide services to the youthful offender.

A caseworker from the Youthful Offender Division visits each institution at least twice weekly to talk with the youthful offender and help him with his adjustment to institutional life. During the Fiscal Year 1974, the average monthly case load per counselor was 475. The number of cases as of June 30, 1974, was 545. The Youthful Offender Parole Board considers cases one year after sentencing. If the offender is approved for tentative release, he may be transferred to the Pre-Release Center the following month. In all cases where a youthful offender is denied release, he will be personally informed of the reasons for denial, told his next review date, and advised as to what he must do to improve his chances of release when he is considered again.

The South Carolina Department of Corrections has authority for the parole and aftercare of all offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

Released youthful offenders are normally placed under the supervision of the Parole and Aftercare Services for a period of one year. Numerous Parole Supervisors throughout the State are responsible

for providing constant professional supervision for the youthful offenders, as well as organizing and developing a volunteer program utilizing volunteers to assist in the aftercare supervision, in their respective areas. The State Parole Coordinator administers supervision, guidance, and direction to the Parole Supervisors in their designated areas of the State.

2. Division of Health Services

The Department of Corrections operates a 70-bed general infirmary and a 30-bed psychiatric unit at the Central Correctional Institution; a 12-bed nursing care facility at the Women's Correctional Center; and six clinics (medical and dental) at key locations in the State. Another 20-bed infirmary is under construction with the new 448-unit maximum security institution on Broad River Road in Columbia.

In addition to sick call for general medical and dental problems, general surgery, orthopedic surgery, internal medicine, psychiatry, and optometry services are provided by the Department. Primary medical care (sick call) is provided at institutions throughout the State. Patients requiring routine diagnostic work-ups, definitive treatment or hospitalization are referred to the central medical facility. Patients requiring special services not available in the Department are referred to State operated clinics, hospitals, or private institutions.

Professional staff consists of three full-time physicians, two dentists, two pharmacists, and four registered nurses. Part-time consultant staff includes eight physicians, one optometrist, and two dentists. Other consultants are available as required. These professionals are supported by a small group of allied health workers, i.e. radiologic technologist, records technician, laboratory technician, medical assistants, dental technician, and inmate aides.

3. Division of Educational Services

The major thrust of this Division is to upgrade the inmate's academic and/or vocational competency in order that he/she will find it easier and more satisfying to attempt reintegration into society.

Inmates with less than a fifth grade achievement level are required to enroll in an adult basic education class. This program is provided through the cooperation and assistance of the Adult Education Division and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Inmates are able to complete high school work through the State High School Program. Upon passing the state examination, certificates of high school equivalency are given.

The Department offers a variety of vocational and technical training programs. Examples are: welding, radio and television repair, barbering, brick masonry, auto mechanics, fender and body repair, heavy equipment operation and repair, dental prosthetics, and computer technology. Funding is provided through numerous inter-agency agreements and federal grants.

For inmates with a high school education, the Department provides opportunities for further advancement at the college level.

4. Division of Community Services

This Division is geared to afford an inmate the opportunity to gain employment while still incarcerated, thus becoming an asset to the State, rather than a liability. During the inmate's critical transition from maximum incarceration to release, the Community Services enables the inmate to prepare for his release in order to avoid his returning to prison. This mission of Community Services is accomplished through the four types of programs available to the eligible inmates, as follows:

- a. *30-Day Pre-Release Program*—A large percentage of all inmates who are released from the Department of Corrections including those being assigned to the Accelerated Pre-Release and Work Release Programs, participate in the 30-Day Pre-Release Program at the Watkins Pre-Release Center. This program, begun in October, 1964, offers participants a series of pre-release training sessions designed to facilitate his integration into the free community. Volunteer speakers from the community instruct the inmates in such topic areas as employment, family, finances, law, and community services.
- b. *120-Day Accelerated Pre-Release Program*—The 120 Day-Program was established in January, 1968, encompassing the last 120 days of incarceration and incorporating work release principles. This program permits the selected inmates to live in a community pre-release center under supervisory control and work in the community using skills which he has learned or improved while incarcerated.

- c. *Work-Release Program*—The South Carolina Department of Corrections started its work release program in March, 1966, to provide selected inmates with a longer period of transition and gainful employment in the community. Inmates participating in this program are transported daily to jobs in private business within the community, and are returned at night to community centers. Wages earned by these inmates are used to pay for their room, board, and transportation costs, and to send home to support families, or for purchasing personal items. A similar but less extensive work release program exists for female inmates. Presently, the Department has community pre-release/work release centers located in or near population centers of the State.
- d. *Educational Release Program*—Selected inmates are enrolled in a technical or higher education curriculum. They also work part-time or full-time while learning and are expected to reimburse the Department for room and board either then or at a later date.

To support the community pre-release, work release, and work study release programs, job developers are assigned to the centers to maintain close contact with the local industry and business community to provide job placement for inmate participants in the Program.

Administered by this Division also are the Furlough and Pass programs. Furloughs and passes allow inmates to be away from the institution for a short period of time. Three furloughs of seventy-two hour duration are allowed annually: during Christmas, Labor Day, and Easter. Passes of shorter duration are now being used as an incentive measure at the community pre-release centers. Passes are discretionary and are of eight to twenty-four hours duration.

5. Division of Treatment Services

This Division is charged with the responsibility of assisting the individual in the areas of sociological, psychological, and religious adjustment. The specific service areas include the following:

- a. *Pastoral Services*—Religious programs and counseling interviews conform with the inmate's schedule of rehabilitation treatment. Each unit of the Department has some form of a chapel for regular Sunday services. This service functions to

encourage inmates to integrate the principles of good moral conduct and citizenship into the total life of the institution to which they are assigned and to continue these same principles into life after release.

- b. **Psychological Services**—Psychologists provide counseling services for inmates needing such treatment. Counseling sessions may be held on an individual or group basis. Psychologists in this division also conduct tests, the results of which are often used by other treatment staff in certain programs.
- c. **Recreational Services**—Competitive athletic activities are organized at all institutions by the Recreation staff. Athletic fields and equipment are maintained at each unit ranging from softball to weightlifting and boxing. Also available are hobby and handicraft programs. Approximately 60 men per year participate in the art program and an art show is held each year. Outside engagements are accepted by two of the four bands organized in the Department of churches, community clubs, nonprofit organizations, and South Carolina government-sponsored affairs.
- d. **Social Work and Counseling Services**—The South Carolina Department of Corrections has several social workers who provide counseling and referral services to inmates and provide family counseling to some extent.
- e. **Special Programs**—Several programs are offered to meet the special needs and interests of individuals as follows:
 - (1) **Drug Abuse Treatment Program**—This program seeks to provide overall rehabilitation for inmates with drug related problems. The staff consists of social workers, counselors, a physician, art, drama, music, and recreational therapists and paraprofessionals; individuals whose personal background allows them to relate more closely with the inmate because of his previous experience with drugs and crime. The program is available to any inmate who has or has had a problem with drug abuse. All inmates participate on a voluntary basis and do not receive any special privileges not given to other inmates.

The Drug Abuse Program seeks to help each individual with his/her individual needs to return to society as a productive drug-free resident.

In the Fiscal Year of 1974, the Drug Program admitted 755 inmates to the program.

- (2) Mental Retardation Program—After an eight-month project to examine the problem of retardation among the inmate population, a Special Mentally Retarded Offender Project was recently initiated. The staff will include a psychologist, a clinical social worker, and a social worker in addition to the Project Administrator. Inmates identified as mildly retarded would be retained by the Department of Corrections and be placed in a special unit which is being planned. Cooperative agreement with the Department of Mental Retardation would be sought to provide proper placement, evaluation, and treatment of the severely retarded.
- (3) Volunteer Services—This Program was set up by the State for the Department of Corrections in April, 1974. Initially beginning in 1969, the program was sponsored in cooperation with the Alston Wilkes Society. Volunteers are selected to work in the Department and interns are recruited to work in conjunction with their major field of study within the Department. This program also generally sponsors activities and supports a working relationship with the outside community.
- (4) Horticulture Training Program—This therapeutic and vocational training program was developed to meet the interest of inmates at Goodman Correctional Institution, a facility for the aged and handicapped. Supported by an action grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Program, this project provides on-the-job vocational training in horticulture and greenhouse management.
- (5) Arts-in-Prisons Program—Through assistance from the South Carolina Arts Commission, funds were obtained for a series of studio workshops in painting, drawing, design, graphic art, small sculpture, and print-making. A mosaic mural for Manning Correctional Institution was made available.

SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 1974

This section briefly summarizes the major developments, notable events, and major accomplishments of the Department during the Fiscal Year 1974. Some indicators to illustrate system growth and improvements during this period are also presented.

Implementation of the Adult Corrections Study and Regionalization

By the end of Fiscal Year 1974, the Department of Corrections had accomplished the following:

1. A pilot project was established with a formally staffed Regional Corrections Coordinating Office in the Upper Savannah Planning Region headquartered in Greenwood. All the six counties in the Region were in the process of transferring their prisoners and some facilities to the Department.

2. Besides the six-county Upper Savannah Region, five counties had either completed the transfer of prison operations or endorsed a plan to be implemented shortly after—Florence, Aiken, and Spartanburg had closed their work camps and agreements were made with Greenville and Newberry counties for imminent implementation.

3. Plans for transfer of county prison camps and inmates were developed for two counties—Richland and Cherokee.

4. A second Regional Corrections Coordinating Office was in the process of being established in the Appalachian Region.

5. An Organization Management Study was completed and the overall recommendations were adopted. The blueprint for the new organization was established and re-distribution of functions/programs among various organization units was formalized.

6. An effort was begun to examine the implications of the General Appropriations Bill passed on June 28, 1974, which in effect placed all prisoners convicted of an offense against the State in the custody of the Department when their sentence exceeds three months.

Capital Improvements

1. *Completion of a Five-Year Plan for Phasing-Out Central Correctional Institution*

2. *New Facility completed during fiscal year 1974:*

Women's Correctional Center—This is a new 96-bed minimum security facility for female offenders. It replaced the Harbison

Correctional Institution for Women, the site and buildings of which had been released from the United Presbyterian Church.

3. *New Facilities being Constructed during the fiscal year 1974:*

- a. Kirkland Correctional Institution—This is a new medium-maximum security facility planned to house 448 inmates. This project was scheduled to be completed in late 1974.
- b. Mid-State Community Pre-Release Center—This facility at the Broad River Road Complex will replace the present facility at West Columbia. It was scheduled for completion in December, 1974.
- c. Pee Dee Community Pre-Release Center—Construction was underway in Florence and was scheduled for completion in December, 1974.
- d. Headquarters Annex—Construction was underway and completion is scheduled for March, 1975.

4. *Major Renovation Projects or Additions to Existing Facilities Completed during FY 1974:*

- a. Library in Central Correctional Institution
- b. New dormitory in Walden Correctional Institution
- c. Hospital Waiting Room in Central Correctional Institution
- d. Renovations at Wateree River Correctional Institution
- e. Renovations of Aiken County Prison for conversion into the Savannah River Community Pre-Release Center
- f. Renovations of Regional Facilities turned over by Spartanburg County—Duncan and New Prospect Correctional Centers

5. *Construction/Renovation Projects Being Planned during Fiscal Year 1974:*

- a. Chapel at MacDougall Youth Correction Center
- b. Food service warehouse facilities at Walden Correctional Institution
- c. Commissary warehouse at Walden Correctional Institution
- d. New dormitories and general purpose buildings at the Women's Correctional Center

Facility Expansion

The Department of Corrections had increased the scope of institutional operations to a great extent as a result of county transfer of inmates and prison work camps. While the number of institutions

totalled 16 on July 1, 1973, there were 19 on June 30, 1974. The new facilities added on the list of Department of Corrections' institutions/centers were:

1. Northside Correctional Center
2. Duncan Correctional Center
3. New Prospect Correctional Center
4. Women's Correctional Center which replaced the Harbison Correctional Institution for Women.

The first three centers are regional facilities in Spartanburg for the Appalachian Region.

As a result of facility additions, renovations, remodelling, and modifications of space use in existing facilities, the total capacity of the Department experienced a net increase of 66. The total capacity on July 1, 1973, was 2,926 and the corresponding figure for June 30, 1974, was 2,992.

Inmate Population Increase

The number of inmates under the jurisdiction of the Department on July 1, 1973, totalled 3,422 and it increased to 3,693 on June 30, 1974. Spartanburg, Florence, and Aiken were the three counties which had actually closed their prison operations before June 30, 1974. The impact of the General Appropriation Act, Section 14 of Part II had yet to be determined.

Staff Expansion

The staff employed by the Department increased from 948 on July 1, 1973, to 1,138 on June 30, 1974. This was explained by the implementation of new programs, the majority of which were supported by federal funds and the increase in the number of facilities.

New Programs Initiated*

1. *Action Phase of the Classification Study*—This program was introduced as Phase II or the Action Phase of the Classification Study. Full-time classification teams were introduced in Central Correctional Institution and provided inmates with periodic evaluation of their needs and progress in rehabilitation.

* Details of most of these new programs and research/special studies are described in an earlier section on Departmental Organization, Programs, and Facilities.

2. *Special Art Program*—A nationally well-known ex-inmate artist joined the Department of Corrections as a full-time art instructor and launched a full-fledged art program to develop art talents in the inmate population.

3. *Mental Retardation Rehabilitative Services*—Based on the recommendations of the Mental Retardation Study which the Planning and Research Division completed, the Department of Corrections successfully sought funds from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to launch a program offering follow-along and referral services for the mentally retarded incarcerated adult offender. This program would also improve the procedure for identifying the mentally retarded inmate in the Department of Corrections.

4. *Management Staff Training*—This program provided 125 top and middle management staff with orientation on planning and management techniques. It represented a pioneer attempt and strong commitment towards management efficiency.

5. *Management Training Evaluation*—A consultant firm was awarded the contract to evaluate the Management Training Program and prepare a monograph and final report.

6. *Volunteer Service Program*—The establishment of this program represents a more efficient and effective coordination of volunteer services in the institutions.

Research/Special Studies Completed or Initiated during FY 1974

1. Classification Study
2. Mental Retardation Study
3. Correctional Industry Feasibility Study
4. Continuation of Court Decisions Research Project
5. Alcohol-Related Offender Research Project
6. Corrections Information System Implementation Study

Inmate Welfare

Increase in Inmate Bonuses—On August 1, 1973, inmates other than non-skilled workers received a five per cent increase in their bonus. Another revision was planned in June, 1974, and scheduled to be effective at the beginning of the next fiscal year. Bonus is a form of incentive payment for inmate labor to assist the inmate in purchasing personal necessity items.

CHANGES IN ENABLING LEGISLATION

The most significant statute passed during Fiscal Year 1974 pertaining to the Department of Corrections is undoubtedly Section 14 of Part II, the permanent provisions of the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act (Act No. 1136, Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, 1974, page 2618) which states as follows:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 55-321 of the 1962 Code, or any other provision of law, any person convicted of an offense against the State of South Carolina shall be in the custody of the Board of Corrections of the State of South Carolina, and the Board shall designate the place of confinement where the sentence shall be served. The Board may designate as a place of confinement any available, suitable and appropriate institution or facility, including a county jail or work camp whether maintained by the State Department of Corrections or otherwise, but the consent of the officials in charge of the county institutions so designated shall be first obtained. *Provided*, that if imprisonment for three months or less is ordered by the court as the punishment, all persons so convicted shall be placed in the custody, supervision and control of the appropriate officials of the county wherein the sentence was pronounced, if such county has facilities suitable for confinement."

Section 14 of the Act, signed by the Governor on June 28, 1974, is in effect an amendment of Section 55-321 and places all prisoners convicted of an offense against the State in the custody of the Department when their sentence exceeds three months.

Besides the aforementioned statute, other legislation enacted or amended during FY 1974 concerning the Department of Corrections are:

R 1276, S 270 This act, in effect, reinstates the death penalty for certain offenses, provides for the appointment and compensation of counsel for indigent defendants, requires a review of each conviction of the capital offense by the Supreme Court and prohibits the execution of pregnant females. It was passed in the Senate House on June 26, 1974, vetoed by the Governor on July 1, 1974, but the veto was overridden by both the Senate and House of Representatives.

R 1104, S 818 On May 14, 1974, a bill was ratified which amended Act 302 of 1963 so as to grant the Department of Corrections' employees the status of Peace Officers under certain conditions with respect to custody, control, transportation, and recapture of certain inmates.

R 1105, S 803 On May 14, 1974, a bill was ratified which amended Section 55-296 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1962, so as to allow the Board of Corrections to hold a regular meeting on the third Tuesday in each month for the transaction of any and all official business.

R 1193, S 708 This Act, ratified on June 6, 1974, amended Sections 46-71, 46-72, and 46-73 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1962, pertaining to the State Highway Department, motor vehicle registration, and license plates. It provides, among other things, that any payments made to retire the bonds issued for the construction of laundry facilities of the Department of Corrections shall be made from the general fund of the State. The amendments enable the Department of Corrections' Division of Correctional Industries to manufacture one instead of two license plates per vehicle and to modify the frequency of production and specification of plates.

R 466, S 244 This bill, ratified June, 1973, and effective July 1, 1974, regulates mining in this State and provides for penalties for violations. Plans for mining in the State must include reasonable provisions for protection of the surrounding environment and for reclamation of the area of land affected by mining. The provisions of this bill affect the Department's mining operations at the Wateree River Correctional Institution.

TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1974

Expenditure Category	Personal Service	Other Operating Expenses	Total
I. Administration			
A. General Administration	\$ 1,148,745.75	\$ 292,698.59	\$ 1,441,444.34
B. Central Supply Division	77,156.45	67,880.20	145,036.65
C. Jail and Prison Inspection	46,964.29	21,074.04	68,038.33
Total (Administration)	\$ 1,272,866.49	\$ 381,652.83	\$ 1,654,519.32
II. Institutional Operations Division			
A. Hospital	\$ 345,184.54	\$ 219,907.64	\$ 565,092.18
B. Manning Correctional Institution ..	438,904.75	178,390.10	617,294.85
C. Reception and Evaluation Center	159,550.35	140,039.68	299,590.03
D. Central Correctional Institution ..	1,623,565.83	1,162,267.20	2,785,833.03
E. Harbison Women's Correctional Institution	300,824.83	126,240.28	427,065.11
F. Wateree River Correctional Institution	305,129.73	269,530.55	574,660.28
G. Walden Correctional Institution ..	111,701.70	64,392.73	176,094.43
H. MacDougall Youth Correction Center	329,182.50	193,540.71	522,723.21
I. Goodman Correctional Institution	119,544.13	71,773.73	191,317.86
J. Stoney Psychiatric Center	15,013.47	.....	15,013.47
K. Givens Youth Correction Center ..	171,516.48	83,406.48	254,922.96
L. Kirkland Correctional Institution ..	1,988.04	.....	1,988.04
Total (Institutional Operations) ..	\$ 3,922,106.35	\$ 2,509,489.10	\$ 6,431,595.45
III. Community Correction Centers			
A. Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center	\$ 62,245.07	\$ 104,467.47	\$ 166,712.54
B. Catawba Community Pre-Release Center	55,302.35	56,189.80	111,492.15
C. Coastal Community Pre-Release Center	74,162.60	49,206.71	123,369.31
D. Florence Community Pre-Release Center .....	.....	1,335.63	1,335.63
E. Mid-State Community Pre-Release Center	53,143.85	46,971.27	100,115.12
F. Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center	163,452.91	129,173.75	292,626.66
G. Savannah River Community Pre-Release Center	22,113.87	17,002.19	39,116.06
H. Watkins Pre-Release Center ...	156,828.02	113,336.79	270,164.81
Total (Community Correction Centers)	\$ 587,248.67	\$ 517,683.61	\$ 1,104,932.28
IV. Youthful Offender Division	\$ 219,720.02	\$ 54,050.77	\$ 273,770.79
V. Planning Division			
A. Agriculture	\$ 173,407.41	\$ 610,267.81	\$ 783,675.22
B. Pastoral Care	161,727.77	13,285.82	175,013.59
C. Athletics	38,416.51	5,870.94	44,287.45
D. Education	177,297.75	60,291.77	237,589.52
E. Special Items .....	.....	.....	185,500.00
F. Permanent Improvements .....	.....	.....	7,664,675.23
G. Federal Funded Projects .....	.....	.....	2,238,592.00
Total (Planning Division) .....	.....	.....	\$ 11,329,333.01
GRAND TOTAL (SCDC) .....	.....	.....	\$ 20,794,150.85

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE BEING RECEIVED BY OR
APPROVED FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1974

1. ACTION GRANTS FROM THE LAW ENFORCEMENT
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

a. *Jail Management Seminar*

Purpose: To provide jail management training for local sheriffs, chiefs of police, selected supervisors, and chief jailors through a 3-day seminar.

Project Period: April 1, 1974 to June 30, 1974—\$10,249

b. *Goodman Horticulture Training Program*

Purpose: To provide a therapeutic and vocational training program at Goodman Correctional Institution, on-the-job vocational training in horticulture and greenhouse managements.

Project Period: November 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974—\$10,434

c. *Watkins Kitchen Equipment*

Purpose: To upgrade kitchen at Watkins Pre-Release Center.

Project Period: March 1, 1974 to June 30, 1974—\$4,822

d. *Legal Resource Material Additions*

Purpose: To make available a law library of comprehensive and current legal materials for the unrestricted use of inmates.

Project Period: April 1, 1973 to September 30, 1974—\$40,275

e. *Office Space and Equipment for Administrative Personnel*

Purpose: To provide office space and equipment for 25 administrative personnel.

Project Period: December 1, 1972 to November 30, 1973—\$30,000

f. *Continued Expansion of a Research Program for the SCDC*

Purpose: To continue and expand services offered by the Research Division of the SCDC.

Project Period: April 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974—\$74,798

g. *Continuation of Improvements at WRCI*

Purpose: To continue improvements begun last year at WRCI.

Project Period: July 1, 1972 to August 31, 1973—\$100,000

h. *Expansion of Professional Services by Securing Appropriate Personnel*

Purpose: To provide adequate psychiatric, sociological, and psychological services to inmates of the Department.

Project Period: June 1, 1973 to May 31, 1974—\$93,500

June 1, 1974 to June 30, 1974—\$10,624

i. *Expansion of the Recreation Program in the SCDC*

Purpose: To employ three recreational specialists for the Department and to purchase a limited amount of recreational equipment.

Project Period: July 1, 1972 to August 31, 1973—\$30,000

September 1, 1973 to August 31, 1974—
\$30,000

j. *Ombudsman Program*

Purpose: To establish a system through which inmate grievances and potential inequities in corrections can be solved.

Project Period: September 1, 1972 to February 28, 1974—
\$54,716

March 1, 1974 to October 31, 1974—\$29,125

k. *Architectural Study for an Administration Annex*

Purpose: To provide necessary office space for all essential elements of the headquarters.

Project Period: October 1, 1972 to September 30, 1973—
\$50,069

l. *Occupational Safety and Health Training Program*

Purpose: To provide initial training of Department personnel in occupational safety and health laws.

Project Period: November 1, 1972 to October 31, 1973—
\$12,154

m. *SCDC Occupational Health and Safety Program (OSHA)*

Purpose: To provide a specialized full-time officer to inspect conditions associated with departmental operations and to develop improved health and safety procedures.

Project Period: November 1, 1972 to November 30, 1973—
\$36,204

December 1, 1973 to November 30, 1974—

\$36,204

- n. *Improvement at CCI*
 Purpose: To provide a library by renovating existing space at CCI. To provide a waiting room for inmates seeking medical assistance.
 Project Period: July 1, 1973 to September 30, 1974—\$18,951
- o. *Implementation of a Management Information Program*
 Purpose: To provide a comprehensive management information system for the Department.
 Project Period: January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1974—\$76,951
- p. *Continuation of a Higher Education Program for Offenders*
 Purpose: To continue the college program for inmates.
 Project Period: September 1, 1972 to December 31, 1973—\$44,156
 January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974—\$25,000
- q. *Parole Officer in Florence, South Carolina*
 Purpose: To provide an additional parole supervisor for the Pee Dee Area.
 Project Period: January 1, 1973 to October 31, 1973—\$15,000
- r. *Use of Volunteers in the Parole and Aftercare of the Youthful Offender*
 Purpose: To continue the volunteer program for youthful offenders.
 Project Period: September 1, 1972 to September 30, 1973—\$46,866
 October 1, 1973 to September 30, 1974—\$80,000
- s. *Continuation of Facilities Planner*
 Purpose: To continue the employment of the facilities planner.
 Project Period: May 1, 1972 to July 31, 1973—\$7,972
- t. *Development of a Comprehensive Inmates Classification System*
 Purpose: To develop comprehensive evaluation procedures for rapid assignment of all offenders to individually prescribed treatment programs.
 Project Period: June 1, 1973 to August 31, 1974—\$32,325

u. *GYCC Cottage Counselor Program*

Purpose: To allow offenders assigned to GYCC to participate in counseling groups and community involvements by providing for half-time college age counselors to lead counseling groups and escort offenders to community activities.

Project Period: February 1, 1973 to April 30, 1974—\$22,240
May 1, 1974 to April 30, 1975—\$16,286

v. *Expansion and Improvement of Community Centers*

Purpose: To provide for program and services for offenders in community-based institutions.

Project Period: August 1, 1973 to August 31, 1974—\$173,236

w. *Community Center Kitchen Equipment*

Purpose: To provide necessary kitchen equipment at Watkins Pre-Release Center.

Project Period: December 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974—\$3,000

x. *Expansion and Improvement of Vocational Training Program*

Purpose: To provide course in form carpentry and pipe-fitting to inmates in high-security institutions.

Project Period: December 1, 1973 to November 30, 1974—
\$64,728

y. *Management Training Program*

Purpose: To design an efficient management system for the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

Project Period: July 1, 1973 to December 31, 1974—\$54,306

2. DISCRETIONARY GRANTS FROM THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

a. *Association of State Correctional Administrators*

Purpose: To develop uniform policies and procedures pertaining to ten major problem areas in correctional institutions.

Project Period: January 1, 1972 to November 30, 1973—
\$27,918

b. *Project Transition—Continuation*

Purpose: To continue Project Transition.

Project Period: June 1, 1972 to July 31, 1973—\$231,804

c. *The Utilization of Community Resources for Female Offenders*

Purpose: To continue to provide rehabilitative resources for female offenders.

Project Period: December 1, 1972 to June 30, 1974—\$59,901

d. *A Correctional Industries Feasibility Study*

Purpose: To study Department of Corrections' industries and devise program for improvement.

Project Period: June 15, 1973 to September 12, 1974—\$181,829

e. *Organization Management Study*

Purpose: To develop an administrative and organization structure for the Department which will facilitate the implementation of the decentralization and expanded responsibilities recommended by the South Carolina Adult Corrections Study.

Project Period: May 1, 1974 to April 30, 1975—\$30,000

f. *Regional Corrections Coordinating Office*

Purpose: To provide for regional offices of the South Carolina Department of Corrections to coordinate and supervise regional correctional activities.

Project Period: May 1, 1974 to April 30, 1975—\$135,000

g. *Regional Correctional Facility Complex*

Purpose: To provide for regional facilities of the Department in the Upper Savannah District II.

Project Period: May 1, 1974 to April 30, 1975—\$500,000

3. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS FROM THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Continuation of the Court Decisions Research Project

Purpose: To continue and sustain a previous project funded by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, objectives being to update research findings in *The Emerging Rights of the Confined* and to develop research and reporting procedures which can subsequently be self-sustaining.

Project Period: October 15, 1973 to April 14, 1975—\$90,000

4. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (NILECJ)

Collective Violence Research Project: Supplemental

Purpose: To supplement first grant by providing consultants and to conduct detailed study of militant revolutionaries and analysis of negotiation and arbitration techniques.

Project Period: February 1, 1972 to August 1, 1973—\$33,641

5. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS

Management Training Program Evaluation

Purpose: To evaluate Management Training Program for the Department of Corrections.

Project Period: July 1, 1973 to December 31, 1974—\$25,000

6. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

a. *A Demonstration Project to Train Rehabilitation Clients in a Correctional Institution as Paraprofessionals (Project Mate)*

Purpose: To train inmates as paraprofessionals to assist other public offenders.

Project Period: June 15, 1972 to October 31, 1973—\$35,382

b. *Evaluation and Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally Retarded Adult Offender*

Purpose: To provide complete mental retardation services within the Department of Corrections.

Project Period: June 30, 1974 to June 29, 1975—\$69,648

7. OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Comprehensive Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention Program

Purpose: To provide comprehensive rehabilitation services for drug addicts in an adult correctional system, as well as providing a large scale prevention-oriented education program.

Project Period: July 1, 1973 to September 30, 1974—\$414,918

8. SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON ALCOHOLISM

a. *Alcohol-Related Offenders Research Project*

Purpose: To develop and implement a reliable data collection system on the alcohol-related offenders confined by the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

Project Period: April 14, 1973 to June 28, 1974—\$29,868

b. *Alcohol Addictions Grant*

Purpose: To represent the agency on Interagency Committees and Advisory Councils of State Plans related to Substance abuse, for identifying, stimulating, and enlarging upon the most appropriate role in substance abuse control and prevention, for assuring that the programs and services of the Department of Corrections are coordinated for optimum functioning within the agency, and its sub-state-level components.

Project Period: August 10, 1972 to August 9, 1973—\$27,390

July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974—\$28,862

9. DDSA—DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES SERVICES ACT

Planning for Mental Retardation Services

Purpose: To define the nature and scope of the problem of retardation among the inmate population; propose alternative methods of treatment and training; identify possible sources of funding; and develop cooperative interagency arrangements.

Project Period: February 1, 1973 to September 30, 1973—\$9,041

10. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

a. *Project Transition*

Purpose: To continue a job development and placement program.

Project Period: June 1, 1972 to December 31, 1973—\$298,095

b. *Paraprofessional Counselor Program*

Purpose: To train paraprofessionals for corrections.

Project Period: June 1, 1972 to August 31, 1973—\$44,992

c. *Work-Study Release Program*

Purpose: To upgrade the employability of offenders and to enhance and hasten their release as productive members of society.

Project Period: June 1, 1972 to June 30, 1974—\$205,787

d. *Staff Training and Development Project*

Purpose: To develop a training program for all correctional personnel in South Carolina.

Project Period: August 1, 1972 to June 30, 1974—\$290,265

11. SOUTH CAROLINA ARTS COMMISSION

a. *Mosaic Mural for Manning Correctional Institution*

Purpose: To make a mosaic mural for Manning Correctional Institution and Headquarters.

Project Period: October 1, 1973 to July 30, 1974—\$2,500

b. *Arts Studio Workshop*

Purpose: To develop and conduct a series of studio workshops in painting, drawing, design, graphic art, small sculpture, and print making.

Project Period: October 15, 1973 to June 15, 1974—\$5,500

TOTAL \$4,111,532.00

PUBLICATIONS/DOCUMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Regular Reports

- Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections
- Annual Report Division of Community Services
- Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections
- Quarterly Statistical Report, Division of Planning and Research

Newsletters

- Intercom*, monthly newsletter prepared by the Department's Public Information Specialist—for employees, inmates, and related organizations
- About Face*, bi-monthly newsletter prepared by the Department of Corrections' inmates

Information Brochures

- Community Centers Resident Guide*
- First Grade Through College*—Informational Report of the Division of Educational Services, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1973
- Inmate Guide*, revised 1972
- Internship Practicum, Work Study Programs
- Operational Manual, Community Pre-Release Programs, 1970
- Project Transition: It's Up to You
- Showing the Way Through Work Release
- South Carolina Department of Corrections Youthful Offender Division Brochures
- Treatment Services: A Guide to Therapeutic Treatment Services Within the South Carolina Department of Corrections

Special Publications

- South Carolina Department of Corrections: A History*, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1969
- Causes, Methods, and Preventive Measures of Riots and Disturbances in Correctional Institutions*, prepared for the American Correctional Association by the South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1970

Emerging Rights of the Confined, South Carolina Department of Corrections, distributed by the Correctional Development Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina, 29202, 1972

The Mentally Retarded Adult Offender: A Study of the Problem of Mental Retardation in the South Carolina Department of Corrections, Division of Planning and Research, 1973

Collective Violence in Correctional Institutions: A Search for Causes, Collective Violence Research Project, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1973

Inmate Grievance Procedures, Collective Violence Research Project, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1973

A Proposed Program for the Mentally Retarded Adult Offender in the South Carolina Criminal Justice System, Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1974

Classification in Institutional Corrections in South Carolina, Dr. W. Hardy Wickwar and Robert White, 1974

Reports Being Prepared for Distribution in Early FY-1975

1. *The Correctional Industries Feasibility Study Market Research Phase* prepared for the South Carolina Department of Corrections by Vismor, McGill and Bell, Inc.

a. Phase I—The Business Audit

b. Phase II—The Market Opportunity Analysis

c. A summary of Conclusions and Recommendations

2. *"RESOLUTION of correctional problems and issues"*

This quarterly journal will be published and distributed by the South Carolina Department of Corrections for a subscription rate of \$10.00 per year, \$6.00 per year for students. It is intended to be an objective, readable analysis and interpretation of recent developments in correctional case laws. This quarterly journal is a continuation and an update of the material printed in *The Emerging Rights of the Confined*, published by the Department in 1972. The first issue is to be published in the Fall of 1974.

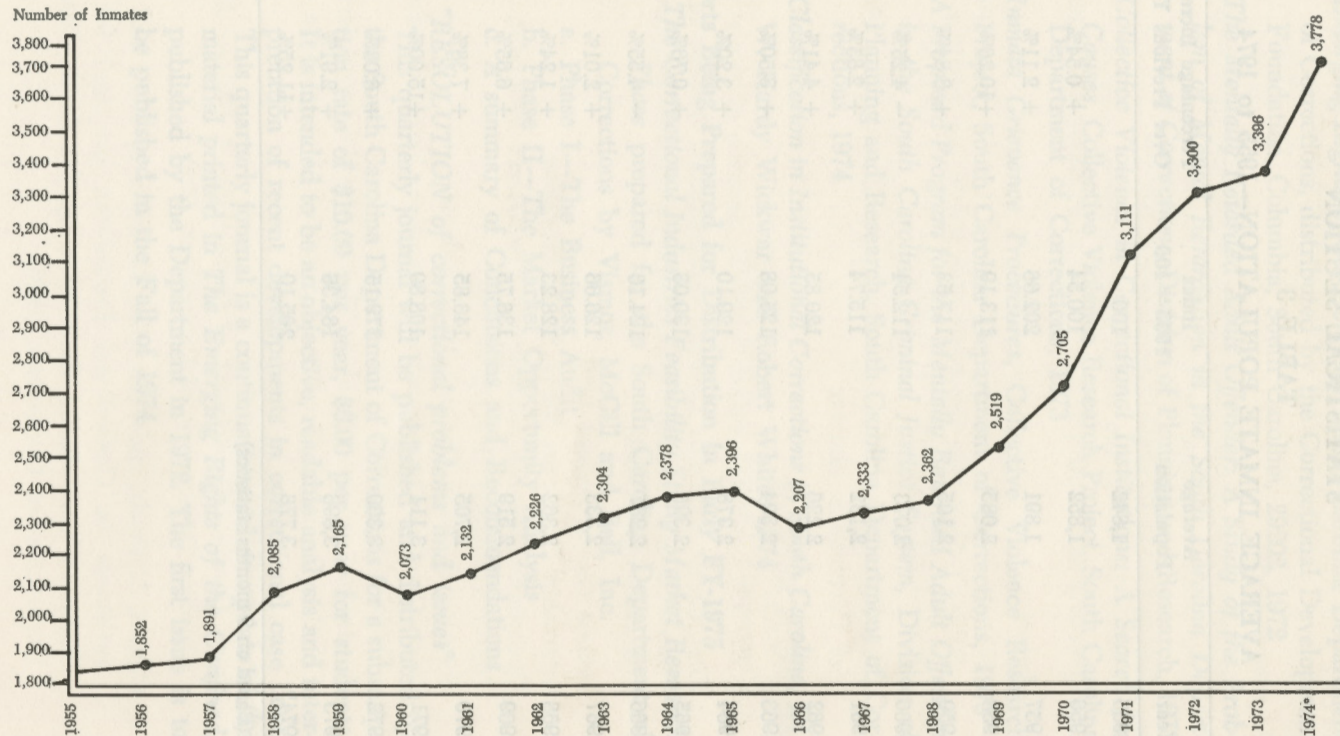
STATISTICAL SECTION

TABLE 3
AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION—1955 to 1974

Year	Average Population	Index 1955 = 100	Percentage Increase Over Previous Year
1955	1,842	100	
1956	1,852	100.54	+ 0.54%
1957	1,891	202.66	+ 2.11%
1958	2,085	113.19	+10.26%
1959	2,165	117.53	+ 3.84%
1960	2,073	112.54	- 4.25%
1961	2,132	115.74	+ 2.85%
1962	2,226	120.85	+ 4.41%
1963	2,304	125.08	+ 3.50%
1964	2,378	129.10	+ 3.20%
1965	2,396	130.08	+ 0.76%
1966	2,287	124.16	- 4.55%
1967	2,333	126.66	+ 2.01%
1968	2,362	128.23	+ 1.24%
1969	2,519	136.75	+ 6.65%
1970	2,705	146.85	+ 7.38%
1971	3,111	168.89	+15.00%
1972	3,300	179.15	+ 6.08%
1973	3,396	184.36	+ 2.91%
1974*	3,778	205.10	+11.25%

* (Based on 9 months statistics)

FIGURE 3
AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION—1955 TO 1974
(CALENDAR YEAR)



* Average Inmate Population for 1974 is based on 9 months statistics.

TABLE 4

**PER INMATE COSTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1971 - 1974**

FISCAL YEAR	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Cost Per Capita per annum				
Based on State Appropriations plus Other Revenue	\$1,782	\$1,953	\$2,420	\$3,077
Based on State Appropriations plus Other Revenue and Federal Funds	\$1,886	\$2,419	\$3,146	\$3,709

Source: South Carolina State Budget

TABLE 5
FLOW OF OFFENDERS THROUGH THE SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1974

Source of Gain or Loss	Number
GAINS	
Readmitted from escape	86
Transfer from county	39
Readmitted to serve sentence under different number	4
Hospital patients	286
Safekeepers	209
Total received through	
Reception and Evaluation Center	2,658
From courts	1,266
Transfer from counties	444
Youth Offender Act 5.b	116
Youth Offender Acts 5.c and 5.d	594
Parole revocation	33
Revoked suspended sentence	60
Women	145
TOTAL GAINS	3,333
LOSSES	
Straight time release	824
Paroled and released	705
Paroled to other authority	18
Youthful Offender Act 5.b	100
Youthful Offender Act 5.c and 5.d	663
Safekeepers returned	207
Hospital patients	285
Transfer to county	193
Escapes	60
Released to other correctional authority; released or wanted by other authority	30
Released on court order; sentence vacated	12
Released from one sentence to serve another sentence	4
Deceased	18
Other	0
TOTAL LOSSES	3,125
NET GAIN	208

TABLE 6
COMPARISON OF INMATE POPULATION
CHARACTERISTICS
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972, 1973, 1974

CHARACTERISTIC	June 16, 1972		June 18, 1973		June 28, 1974	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
TOTAL POPULATION	3,325	.....	3,375	.....	3,646	.....
Race and Sex						
White	1,458	43.84	1,427	42.28	1,551	42.53
Male	1,408	42.34	1,376	40.77	1,499	41.11
Female	50	1.50	51	1.51	52	1.42
Nonwhite	1,867	56.15	1,948	57.71	2,095	57.46
Male	1,756	52.81	1,849	54.78	1,985	54.44
Female	111	3.33	99	2.93	110	3.01
Age						
Under 19	202	6.07	136	4.02	152	4.16
19-21	690	20.75	622	18.42	611	16.75
22-24	648	19.48	649	19.22	690	18.92
25-27	457	13.74	508	15.05	561	15.38
28-40	321	9.65	307	9.09	361	9.90
31-35	308	9.26	313	9.27	354	9.70
Over 35	699	21.02	840	24.88	917	25.15
Sentence Length						
Youthful Offender Act	634	19.06	572	16.94	498	13.65
1-3 years	729	21.65	661	19.58	745	20.43
4-5 years	354	10.64	374	11.08	418	11.46
6-10 years	670	20.15	711	21.06	802	21.99
11-20 years	445	13.38	527	15.61	602	16.51
21-29 years	129	3.87	142	4.20	173	4.74
Life/30 years & Over	369	11.09	371	10.99	407	11.16
Offenses						
Assaults	384	11.54	349	10.34	371	10.17
Auto	71	2.13	68	2.01	66	1.81
Burglary	307	9.23	258	7.64	247	6.77
Drug Law	231	6.94	295	8.74	367	10.06
Liquor	32	.96	52	1.54	62	1.70
Forgery/Fraud	130	3.90	126	3.73	122	3.34
Homicide	621	18.67	635	18.81	675	18.51
Kidnapping	5	.15	6	.17	8	.21
Larceny	842	25.32	812	24.05	860	23.58
Robbery	484	14.55	565	16.74	642	17.60
Sex	138	4.15	115	3.40	134	3.67
Arson/Conspiracy	34	1.02	32	.94	32	.87
Against Confine.	13	.39	20	.59	14	.38
Weapons	12	.36	14	.41	19	.52
Family	8	.24	4	.11	10	.27
Miscellaneous	10	.30	16	.47	17	.46
Previous Commitments						
None	1,692	50.88	1,892	56.05	2,125	58.28
1 to 3	1,246	37.47	1,172	34.72	1,255	34.42
Over 3	384	11.54	303	8.97	266	7.29
Residence Age 16-18						
Rural	1,415	42.55	1,703	50.45	1,705	46.76
Urban	1,910	57.44	1,672	49.54	1,941	53.23
Age Leaving Home						
Under 16	550	16.54	629	18.63	747	20.48
16-18	1,328	39.93	1,118	33.12	1,743	47.80
19-21	569	17.11	627	18.57	553	15.16
Over 21	162	4.87	191	5.65	135	3.70
Still at Home	716	21.53	810	24.00	468	12.83
Criminal History in Data						
Yes	995	29.92	937	27.76	866	23.75
No	2,330	70.07	2,438	72.23	2,780	76.24

TABLE 6 — Continued
COMPARISON OF INMATE POPULATION
CHARACTERISTICS
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972, 1973, 1974

CHARACTERISTIC	June 16, 1972		June 18, 1973		June 28, 1974	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Occupation of Parents						
None	107	3.21	72	2.13	63	1.72
Skilled	921	27.69	626	18.54	402	11.02
Unskilled	541	16.27	571	16.91	337	9.24
Labor	960	28.87	764	22.63	1,586	43.49
Professional	63	1.89	138	4.08	77	2.11
Unknown	733	22.04	1,204	35.67	1,181	32.39
Occupation Information						
Number of Jobs 2 Years						
Prior to Arrest						
None	499	15.00	658	19.49	846	23.20
One	1,206	36.27	1,027	30.42	1,016	27.86
2-5	1,507	45.32	1,604	47.52	1,730	47.44
Over 5	113	3.39	86	2.54	54	1.48
Employed at Arrest						
Yes	1,399	42.07	1,286	38.10	1,057	28.99
No	1,926	57.92	2,089	61.89	2,589	71.00
Months Employed in						
2 Years Prior to Arrest						
None	499	15.00	658	19.49	846	23.20
1-6	545	16.39	406	12.02	413	11.32
7-12	594	17.86	560	16.59	718	19.69
13-18	476	14.31	531	15.73	739	20.26
19-24	1,211	36.42	1,220	36.14	930	25.50
Age First Arrested						
Under 16	810	24.36	827	24.50	848	23.25
16-18	1,340	40.30	1,210	35.85	1,371	37.60
19-21	539	16.21	624	18.48	760	20.84
22-25	292	8.78	352	10.42	326	8.94
Over 25	344	10.34	362	10.72	341	9.35
Condition at Crime This						
Charge						
Normal	2,061	61.98	2,164	64.11	2,288	62.75
Drink/drunken	926	27.84	718	21.27	651	17.85
Under Influence of						
Drugs	209	6.28	180	5.33	217	5.95
Other	125	3.75	296	8.77	489	13.41
Educational Level						
Grades Completed						
None and Unknown ..	168	5.05	349	10.34	514	14.09
1-5	363	10.91	322	9.54	310	8.50
6-9	1,463	44.00	1,347	39.91	1,339	36.72
10-12	1,225	36.84	1,231	36.47	1,355	37.16
College 1-4	106	3.18	126	3.73	128	3.51
Vocational	100	3.00	120	3.55	120	3.29
Number of Alcohol/						
Narcotic Arrests						
Alcohol						
None	2,487	74.79	2,720	80.59	2,619	71.83
1-2	490	14.73	388	11.49	743	20.37
3-5	184	5.53	151	4.47	212	5.81
Over 5	160	4.81	99	2.93	71	1.94
Narcotic						
None	2,991	89.95	2,983	88.38	3,093	84.83
1-2	315	9.47	355	10.51	511	14.01
3-5	10	.30	16	.47	35	.95
Over 5	5	.15	4	.11	6	.16

FIGURE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION
BY RACE AND SEX

June 28, 1974
PERCENTAGE

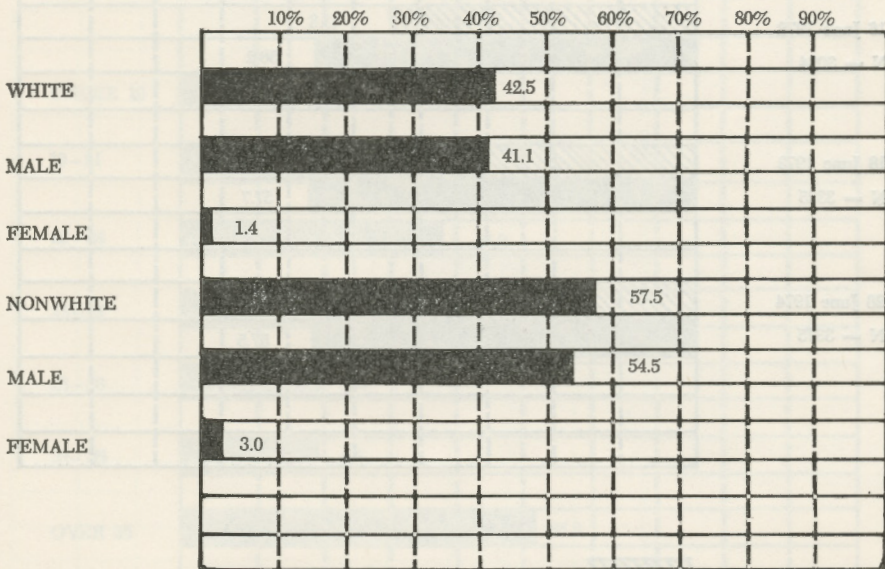


TABLE 8—Continued
COMPARISON OF INMATE POPULATION
CHARACTERISTICS
FOR FISCAL YEARS END 1972, 1973

FIGURE 8

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE INMATE
POPULATION BY RACE

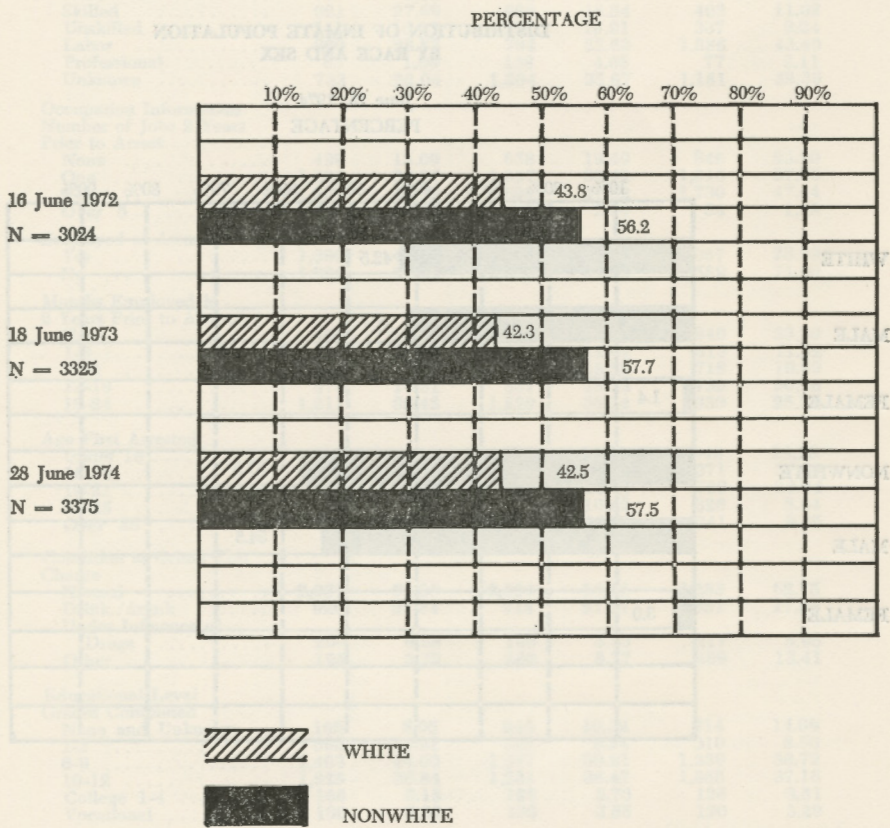


FIGURE 9

DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION
BY AGE IN YEARS

June 28, 1974

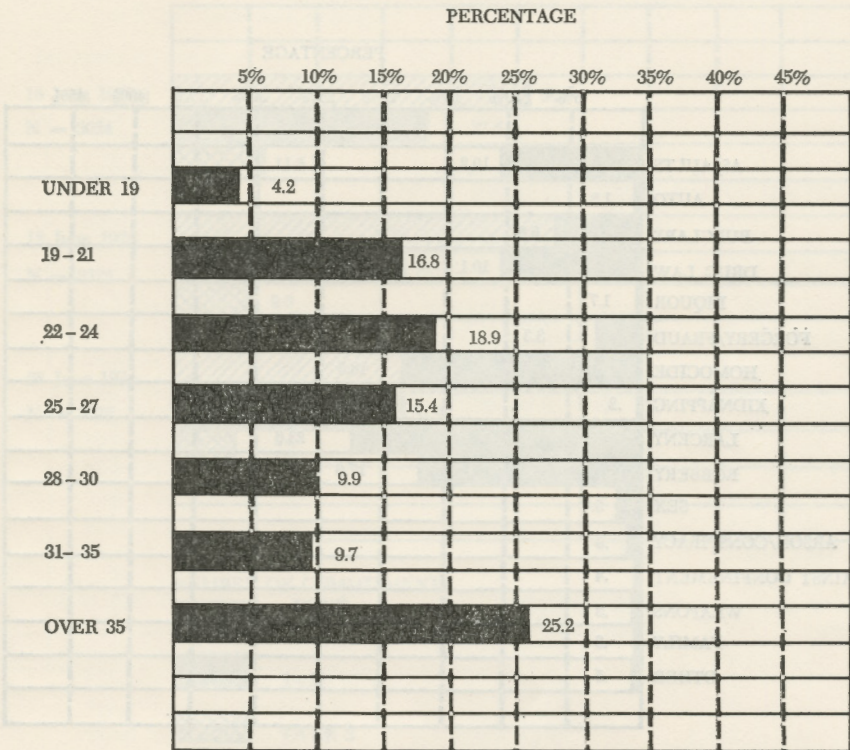


FIGURE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION
BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

June 28, 1974

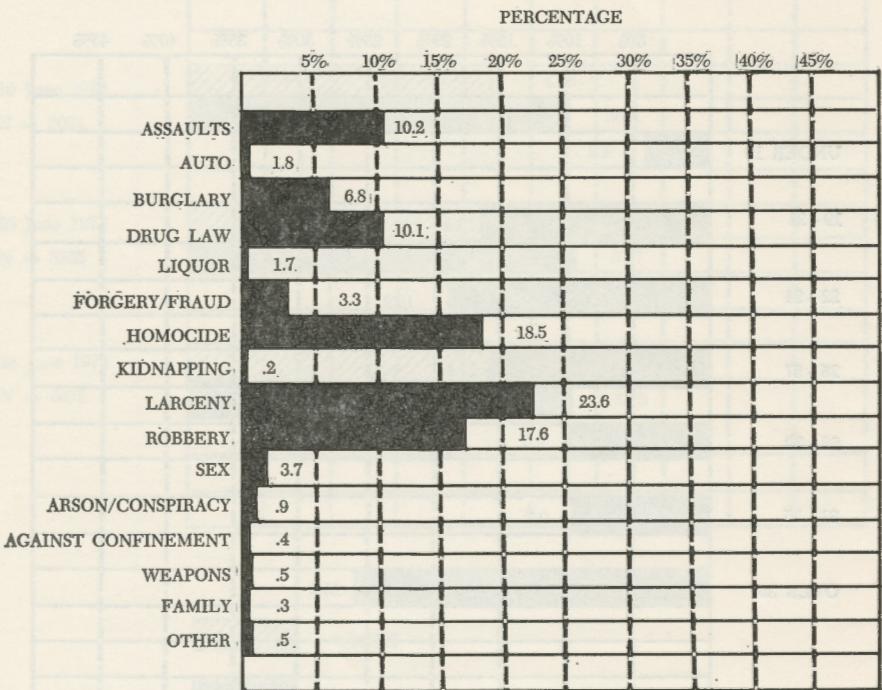
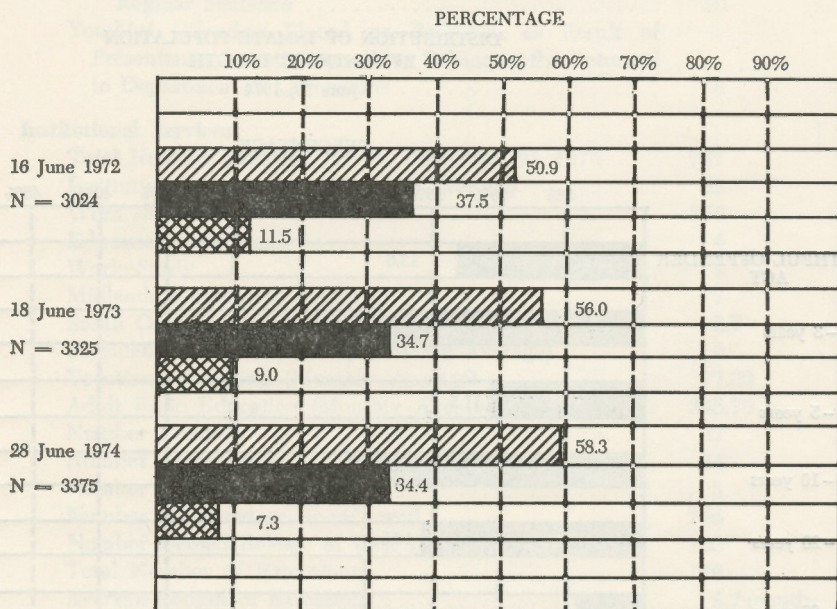


TABLE 7
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SERVICES DIVISION STATISTICS
FISCAL YEAR 1974

FIGURE 11

DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION BY NUMBER OF
PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS



NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS

NONE

1-3

OVER 3

FIGURE 12

DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION
BY SENTENCE LENGTH

June 28, 1974

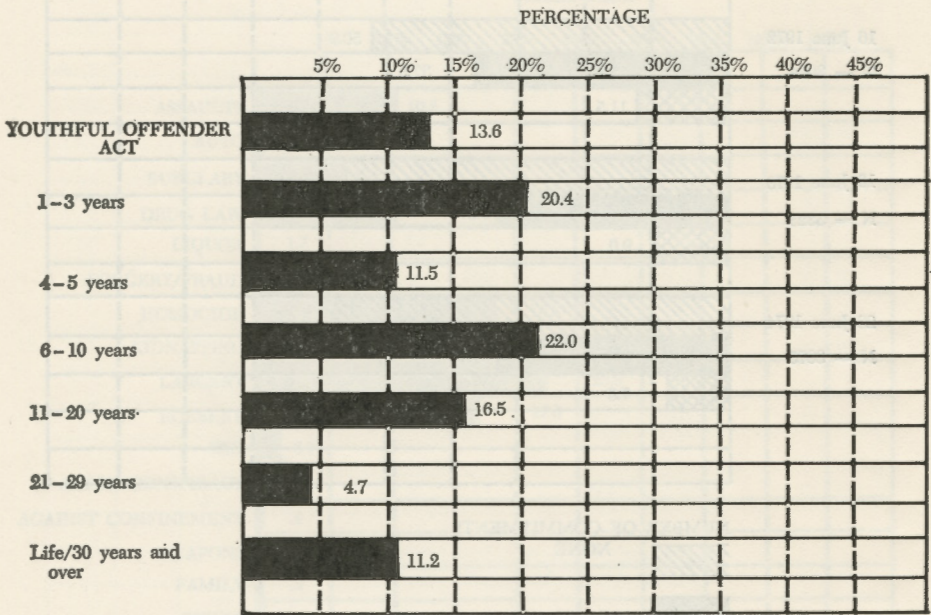


TABLE 7

**YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SERVICES DIVISION STATISTICS
FISCAL YEAR 1974**

Presentence Investigation

Youthful Offenders Committed Under Section 5.b	127
Final Court Disposition:	
Probation	74
5.c Sentence	49
Regular Sentence	10
Youthful Offenders Placed on Probation as Result of Presentence Investigation Who Subsequently Returned to Department of Corrections	8

Institutional Services

Total Number Admitted July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974	747
Institutional Assignment (Monthly Average)	42
Work Release	856
Educational Furlough	4
Work Study	4
Midlands Retardation Center	7
South Carolina State Hospital (Monthly Average)	2.5
Psychiatric Care (CB No. 2) (Monthly Average)	9
Vocational Training (Monthly Average)	77.33
Adult Basic Education (Monthly Average)	345.75
Number Escaped	37
Number Apprehended	34
Number at Large	3
Number Reviewed or Re-reviewed	746
Number Denied Release at First Review	153
Total Number of Extensions	146
Average Length of Extensions	2.7 months
Average Length of Sentence	12.5 months

Parole and Aftercare

Total Number Paroled	687
Total Number Revocations	25
Total Number Resentenced	52
Total Number Recidivists	77
Total Cases Receiving Services and Supervision	1,328

Parolee Contact:

By Office Visits	2,187
By Field Contacts	5,288
By Telephone	8,767
By Mail	1,728
By Pre-Release Interviews	752
By Parole Instructions	668
By Pre-Release Investigations	837

TABLE 7 — Continued

Brochures Delivered	433
Other (Jail Contacts, etc.)	460
Assistance Rendered	
Entering Military Service	25
Entering Job Corps	12
Entering Vocational Training	53
Entering Academic Training	41
Securing Job (Full and Part-Time)	1,446
Community Contacts	
Courts	402
Law Enforcement	833
Attorneys	92
Prospective Employers	504
Vocational Rehabilitation	504
Employment Agencies	248
O.E.O. Programs	31
Social Agencies	198
Public Schools	28
Interested Citizens	994
One-To-One Volunteers Secured	326
Specialists Volunteers Secured or Retained	108
Cases Terminated From Supervision	536
Cases As Of June 30, 1974	545
Total Average Monthly Caseload	475
Total Average Monthly Caseload Per Area Parole Supervisor	68
Approximate Cost Per Parolee Supervised	\$ 330

TABLE 8
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS STATISTICS

	Work Release Program (Since Program's Inception)	120-Day Accelerated Pre-Release Program (Since Program's Inception)	Total (Since Program's Inception)	(for Fiscal Year 1973)	Total (for Fiscal Year 1974)
Approved/Placed on Program	1,154	1,972	3,126	842	647
Presently on Programs	116	92	208	...	...
Released/Paroled from Programs ..	825	1,569	2,394	668	533
Removed from Programs	213	311	524	132	106
Total Loss	1,038	1,880	2,918	800	639

TABLE 9
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR
FISCAL YEARS 1973, 1974 AND OVERALL TOTAL

Income Category	Fiscal Year 1973	Fiscal Year 1974	Total Since Programs' Inception
INMATES' INCOME			
Gross Salaries Earned	\$1,058,429.97	\$1,210,577.73	\$4,989,165.83
Disbursed to Dependents ..	168,678.93	156,060.74	753,285.32
Disbursed to Residents	363,531.92	447,884.72	1,643,197.38
Amount on Hand/End of Period	45,142.75	.....	.....
STATE AND FEDERAL INCOME			
Department of Corrections ..	253,787.59	295,203.44	1,155,311.74
Paid in State Income Tax ...	21,387.36	23,024.08	87,366.71
Paid in Federal Income Tax ..	122,272.97	147,566.32	533,159.91
Paid in Social Security	53,780.01	64,394.94	225,658.92

TABLE 10
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS RECIDIVIST STATISTICS
Data Current to June 30, 1974

	Work Release Program	120-Day Accelerated Pre-Release Program	30-Day Pre-Release Program	Total-All Programs
Residents Paroled or Released Since Program's Inception	705	1,569	6,323	8,597
Recidivists to Date	63	180	1,124	1,367
Recidivist Rate	8.9%	11.5%	17.8%	15.9%
Successful Readjustment Rate	91.1%	88.5%	82.2%	84.1%

TABLE 11
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
Operational Cost Comparison

	Comparable 49-Man Unit ¹	Mid-State Community Pre-Release Center
Operational Disbursements, FY 1974	\$181,741.00	\$100,115.12
Facility Income (Room, Board, Transportation, etc.)	none	61,169.00
ACTUAL COST OF OPERATION, FY 1974	181,741.00	38,946.12
Cost of Operation Per Man Per Year ²	3,709.00	794.82
SAVINGS TO THE DEPARTMENT		
PER MAN PER YEAR ³	none	2,914.18
TOTAL SAVINGS TO THE DEPARTMENT		
PER YEAR ⁴	none	142,794.82
OTHER BENEFITS REALIZED BY THE TAXPAYER AND THE ECONOMY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1974		
Total Salaries Earned	none	\$211,095.53
Average Weekly Salary	none	103.22
Disbursed To Dependents	none	45,715.81
Disbursed State Taxes	none	3,953.95
Disbursed Federal Income Taxes	none	23,213.78
Disbursed Social Security Payments	none	12,142.24
DISBURSED TO RESIDENTS WHILE ON PROGRAMS OR UPON RELEASE	none	64,900.75
TOTAL MONIES INTRODUCED INTO THE ECONOMY DURING FY 1974	none	211,095.53

¹ The average population of Mid-State Community Pre-Release Center during Fiscal Year 1974 was 49 inmates.

² See Table 4.

³ This savings is passed on to the taxpayer through a smaller appropriations request by the Department.

⁴ This savings is passed on to the taxpayer through a smaller appropriations request by the Department.

